

THE METROPOLITAN.

JUNE, 1833.

LITERATURE.

NOTICES OF NEW WORKS.

Astronomy and General Physics Considered, with Reference to Natural Theology. By the Rev. WILLIAM WHEWELL, M.A., Tutor at Trinity College, Cambridge.

It is a little extraordinary, that neither the scholastic subtlety of the middle ages, nor the more practical philosophy of our own time has invented a phrase "more germane to its matter" than that of "Natural Theology." In its popular sense, although from use and convention intelligible enough, it bears the stamp rather of prescription than of scientific exactness. Natural theology, and natural religion, are intrinsically, and ought to be in fact, terms merely identical; but the latter phrase, comprising as it does, in its usual acceptation, the whole system of divinity, so far as it is deducible by human reason independent of revelation, is obviously of much wider arbitrary import than the term of natural theology, which has always been, and is now in the treatise before us, restricted to mere physical inferences.

But these considerations are altogether general, and have no especial reference to the work indicated at the head of this article. It will probably be within the recollection of the reader, that the late Earl of Bridgewater, whose general character and conduct as a clergyman, was not altogether such as to mark him, in public estimation, for a champion of the church or of orthodoxy, was nevertheless pleased, we hope, with the most exemplary effect as well as intent, to appropriate by will a large sum for the remuneration of such writers as should be appointed by trustees, to compose treatises on certain of the attributes of the Divinity, as exemplified in his works. One of several subjects was assigned to Mr. Whewell, and the work now before us is the result. In spite of the immensity of his field, and the multifarious nature of his engagements as tutor in the first college of his university, the author appears by the early publication of his labours, to have surpassed his coadjutors in dispatch—to say diligence might be invidious; and we hope for the sake of the public and of religion, that they may not be found to fall as far short of him in other and more essential excellencies.

But before we address ourselves to a critical examination of this treatise, we have some remarks to offer on the religious expediency, or rather perhaps the probable effect, of such publications as the present. We are well aware that the subject is a momentous one, and accordingly it is our purpose to approach it with no other feeling than that of the deepest reverence for the interests involved in it.

If high antiquity, and continued use, were admitted as proofs of the fitness of any practice, then certainly no method of religious investigation could be more unexceptionable than the present one. The attributes of

a cause are of course best demonstrated by its effects, so far as they come within our cognizance. And as regards the Divinity, no disquisitions on his nature have ever been so effectual to prove his existence, as the reference to his works—that obvious and simple appeal to the sense and gratitude of mankind. No one, we believe, however abstruse his notions and views, will be inclined to question the certainty of this proposition. In fact, the logical argument has been resorted to, not in order that the subject might be proved in the only rational way, but that its proof might be attempted in every conceivable way. We must be permitted, however, to remark, that in speculative as well as practical trials, nothing is so destructive of our intuitive perceptions, as the overlaying them with complicated and minute particulars. At the contemplation of the universe, at the first attempt to embrace any portion of its immensity, the mind is at once filled, and no room is left for those exceptions and doubts, which the very process of argumentation suggests and even supposes. We have a splendid picture before us. Suppose that a bystander should wish to impress us with a conviction of the high excellence of the work, and talent of its artist. What is the method that a reasonable man would take? Would he dismount the painting, and separate it from the canvass, and resolve it into its material elements? would he think any such process necessary, to evince the skill of the author, in attaining such a result with materials at first view so scanty and inadequate? Surely not. He would know that it is the prerogative of genius, of all high creative excellence, to merge the idea of details in general grandeur and simplicity. That it is the great scope of poetry and painting to use the description of material substances merely as a vehicle for bringing spiritual ideas into play; and that, consequently, a single stroke suggestive not merely of ideas, but of thoughts and sympathies, indicates the master hand more infallibly than all the mere furniture, however curious and elaborate, of a Dutch hovel or Flemish drinking booth. Accordingly, it would not be to the analysis of details, but to their admirable harmony, when combined into a whole, that he would direct the spectator's attention. To a peasant, indeed, a person conversant merely with direct sensual ideas, but ignorant of their refinement into intellectual symbols, such an analysis as we have described might, perhaps, be more productive of admiration than the general effect of the picture could possibly have been. But the philosopher should address his opinions no more than remotely to the vulgar, and immediately to those persons who may be able to appreciate them, and frame them afterwards in a form more suitable to common apprehension.

But all this we are aware tends merely to show that extreme minuteness of investigation is mere surplusage, and that it no way enlarges, or, perhaps, rather impairs our more general idea of the immensity of nature, and infinity of the divine power. But there is another objection, and that a still graver one, behind. We cannot but think, and the reader's experience will probably suggest many instances to the point, that the spirit of inquisitiveness directed to the constitution of the physical world, has but too frequently destroyed the influence, and even the belief, if not of natural, at least of revealed religion. It is very true that the perfection of knowledge is not only reconcileable with Christian faith, but must also necessarily include it; but that same knowledge in its various degrees, from the lowest point in the scale to a comparatively high one, is by no means, if our apprehensions be at all just, in the same predicament. Science, in its fulness, must of course preclude doubt; but, as regarding the different advances towards its attainment, the case is far otherwise. Nothing can be more unfavourable to the liveliness of faith, and the holy confidence so warmly commended in Scripture, than the disposition generated almost infallibly, by the sure and cautious practice of experiment, the habit of suspending belief up to the actual demonstration of the subject.

In proportion as we become conversant with material agents and substances, so are we estranged in general from spiritual considerations: in the ardour of our researches, through their absorbing interest, we forget the Creator in the creature, or worse than that, we are disposed to assert the independency of nature, and, in the wonderful subtlety and power of her delegated agencies, omit to acknowledge the final cause, the residence of the Divinity; not considering, that in proportion to the regularity, the difficulty, the harmony, and effectiveness of the work, is the certainty that its origin must belong to an intelligent author.

Further, it appears to us that the learning and ingenuity of the natural theologians have hitherto been spent to very little purpose, not only from the nature of their proofs, but from their manner of applying them, unless, indeed, we consider them not so much as evidences of the Deity's existence, but rather as incentives of our admiration, and, consequently, of our devotional spirit. For, indeed, it only proves, what nobody, with the exception, perhaps, of a few philosophers, whose only faith is in their own speculations, ever dreamt of disbelieving. In all Christendom, perhaps, there may now exist some twenty atheists—men whose opinions are perverted only because their mental faculties are equally so. It would be absurd to argue against such persons; their sphere is in a lunatic asylum, rather than in the schools of philosophy. We repeat it, the system of natural theology does indeed prove the general notion, but not the specific revelation, of a Divinity; nor does it bear even by the remotest inference upon the Christian dispensation, the only religious doctrine that the happiness of mankind, dependent as that happiness is upon the full conviction of the truths of Christianity, requires to be placed beyond the reach of objection.

But after all, if this work, independently of any demonstration contained in it, should by its mere exhibition of facts, dispose any one mind to the habitual contemplation of the Deity, it will be enough, we presume, for the satisfaction of the author, and for the proof of his usefulness. Moreover, the method pursued by Mr. Whewell, and discussed by ourselves, was not presented to him by his own judgment, but by the terms of Lord Bridgewater's bequest: it is not then the applicability of the principle, but the deductions from it, that are here to be canvassed. To proceed, then, to an analysis, or rather, to a general description of the work, we may observe, that if public reputation is to be taken as a test of capacity, this most difficult province could scarcely have been entrusted to a person better qualified than Mr. Whewell to do it full justice. We may presume that his name is as familiar, and as honourably familiar to our readers, as that of almost any other dignitary of our learned professions. If, indeed, a single example could in any way atone for the delinquency and depravity of a system, the University of Cambridge might well point to Mr. Whewell as a standing specimen of her trustworthiness. He has, "*pro virili*," by the solidity, even more than by the extent of his attainments, nobly disproved the charge of narrowness and scholasticism, so frequently alleged against that ancient mother, or, as some will have it, step-mother of learning and science.

To the author of this treatise scarcely a single department of physiology is unexplored, or, at least, unstudied. We are not indeed aware that he has, at any point, materially extended the bounds of science; but by his accumulation of all resources subsidiary to that purpose, he has given the best earnest both of his ambition and ability to do so. If, however, the reader should look for any such results in the volume before him, if he should anticipate a variety of original views, or the developements of truths hitherto unknown, he cannot fail to be disappointed. The field is too vast for anything more than a mere survey. How that survey has been executed by Mr. Whewell, it is now our business to show.

The division of the main body of his work is two-fold—its plan falling primarily under the heads of terrestrial adaptation and cosmical arrangement. To these two articles is annexed a third, under the title of “Religious Views;” of considerations, that is, arising from the subject, and connected with it by different bearings, though not in themselves constituting any material portion of its original design. The author, naturally enough, looking to the narrowness of his limits, has left to other investigators the task of tracing through their detail the operations of nature in particular bodies, and has devoted his own labour to the higher and more philosophical, though perhaps the less safe and satisfactory task of estimating her pervading forces, of determining the method and effect of her larger processes, and of reducing facts into principles by way of generalization. We must confess, that Mr. Whewell, in his scheme of terrestrial adaptations, appears to us to have left the usual and direct course, doubtless from the natural and not altogether unreasonable wish of striking out a new one. In this respect, with all deference be it said, he is perhaps something more intent on the exhibition of his own originality, than on the display of his proposed demonstration. One would suppose it scarcely possible to point out any result of natural agency which should not involve a proof of far-sighted, of exact, and of successful design at every stage of its conduct; but our author, in dwelling so long and so minutely on the providential adaptation exhibited in the arrangement of seasons, of climates, and of diurnal revolutions, seems to us to have made his chief stand on the very weakest part of his position. Undoubtedly in the reciprocal fitness of agent and subject, actually observable in these instances, the governing mind may be seen. But it is no less true, that this is far more unequivocally the case in almost every other department of physiology, inasmuch as the adaptation of natural influences to their subjects is in general defined by the most special, exact, and indispensable law—whereas, in the instances cited of seasons and climates, it is well known, that the same relations and degrees are by no means absolutely necessary in all cases to the functions of animal and vegetable life; and that, on the contrary, the latter qualities have the power of adapting themselves almost indefinitely to any change or modification in the former. This accommodative faculty is indeed only another proof of the wisdom and beneficence of the supreme power. But Mr. Whewell does not so regard it—on the contrary, he strongly maintains the fixed incompatibility of animal and vegetable natures with any other degree of climate than that originally allotted to them; and after expatiating at great length on the excellence of a dispensation which, (thanks to divine goodness,) no where exists, he proceeds at last, by an unlucky illustration, drawn from the history of the mimosa plant, to give a flat contradiction to his whole hypothesis.

Equally imaginary, in our humble opinion, are the difficulties ascribed by the author to the adjustment of the atmospheric temperature. Mr. Whewell expends a prodigious deal of wonder on the extreme nicety required and practised for the preservation of its equilibrium, on the danger of the oscillations of heat and cold becoming so violent, as to capsize (such is his expression) his metaphorical vessel of the atmosphere. Now, if the said atmosphere were, in its old chaotic state, when, “*Frigida pugnabant calidis humentia siccis*,” then indeed Mr. Whewell’s wonderment at the good order of a system composed of such pugnacious elements, might not be altogether displaced. But we live in a more civilized epoch. With the exception of the microscopic combat between the acid and the alkali, we have never had the fortune to witness any such elementary collisions as are here supposed: so far from it, we venture to hold, that without any providential interference to bring about this reconciliation, the opposite, but not antagonist principles of heat and cold are always ready to compose their differences amicably; and as often as

they come in contact, to moderate the extremity, each of the other's violence. The wonder therefore is, that these principles should be so admirably instituted as to admit of such a combination, not, as Mr. Whewell has it, that, being so instituted, the stronger principle should not utterly annihilate the weaker.

These objections have occurred to us; and there are other doctrines in the first section of the work which we can scarcely think to be entirely unexceptionable. But we might fill a dozen folios before we could go through half the questions arising upon the perusal of a work so vastly comprehensive in its plan, and yet in its style so strictly compressed. We must, then, be content to leave the discussion of principles to the leisure of the philosopher, and proceed to the easier but not less invidious task of verbal criticism. We would fain hope that Mr. Whewell's conviction of the paramount importance of things, has led him to regard mere words as beneath the concern of a philosopher—on no other principle can we account for the occasional inaccuracies and vulgarisms of his language. For example: "A conflagration that *creeps* along a city, and bursts out at a point remote from its origin," conveys no other idea than that of a flagrant contradiction. Again, "an event being combined with an impossibility," suggests to us nothing more than the very possible case, as it here appears, of a Cambridge philosopher, imbued with the spirit of Hibernian blundering. We must indulge our natural disposition for detracting from great talent, by citing certain errors of a still graver stamp. "In a highly rarified atmosphere a bullet may proceed for miles without losing any of its velocity." Indeed! In order then to wage effective warfare with the inhabitants of the moon, we have nothing to do but to ascend Snowdon or Bennevis, armed with the terrors of any offensive engine, from a fowling-piece down to a pocket pistol. But hold—enough. The defects of great men are the consolations of dunces, and that consideration alone will account for our malicious demurral to so many points in this exposition of philosophical law. To give a summary of the work, apart from such petty cavillings, we need only observe, that the style in general is grave and dignified, strong, nervous, and expressive; that the facts exhibited, however the conclusions drawn from some of them may be liable to objection, are such as not only to interest, but expand and elevate the mind. That the devotional spirit of the work is most exemplary, that we have here and there found, or fancied, room for cavil, only peradventure because we have been unable to follow the author through the prodigious range of his philosophical survey—and in a word, that the work before us would have made the reputation of any other man, and may well maintain even that of Professor Whewell.

The Puritan's Grave. By the Author of "The Usurer's Daughter."
3 vols. Saunders and Otley, Conduit-street.

We confidently promise to all those who admire sublime simplicity, and pure pathos, an intellectual treat of no mean order, in the perusal of these volumes. Every thing that in a work of this nature talent can effect for honouring virtue, and making disgusting the aspect of vice, is here energetically performed. The reckless, licentious, God-despising, man-outraging cavalier, is well contrasted with the confident, impassioned, yet humble piety of the Puritan. How respectable, nay, how venerable, are the gentle superstitions (if an excess of zeal for certain dogmas may be so called) of the deprived pastor made to appear, proving that virtue is its own exceeding great reward, and that though the truly pious may be made by his fellow-man to suffer in all those points where suffering to man is most acute—though he may be made wretched, he cannot be subdued—though steeped in mortal misery to

the very lips, his trust in immortal blessings will not permit him, though disquieted, to be discomfited. We like the hero of the piece much. Very natural in character, sufficiently enterprising, without being obtrusively so; we first feel interest, then admiration, and, finally, love, for this very graceful personage; and whilst our conscience tells us that all he does is done rightly, yet we feel that in this erring world there are but few indeed who can "go and do likewise." As to the progress of the tale, it keeps the quiet but interesting tenor of its way, without shocking us by violence, or attempting to surprise us by incredibilities, till it reaches a very peculiar and touching catastrophe that is really beautiful. Yet, with all the high relish with which we read this work, and the glowing satisfaction with which we sat down to contemplate what we had perused, we could not help admitting to ourselves that there is a blemish that pervades the whole composition, but which blemish the author thinks is inseparable from the nature of his work, or rather that it is no blemish at all, but rather a beauty. What we allude to is, an excess of labour to attain a severe simplicity of diction, an excess that appeared to us at times to amount to affectation. However, we speak hesitatingly, nor would we have mentioned it at all, had not the work emanated from our own publishers, for we will never allow it to be said with justice, that, while dealing with the reputation of an author, we are swayed by extrinsic circumstances to any thing like partiality, either in praise or censure. But to return to the work. We cordially recommend it to all classes, even to those whose serious turn of mind seldom admits a novel on their reading desks; for there is a vein of religious purity running through the whole that will delight the most rigidly pious; combined with the incident, character, and dramatic effect, that are so dear to the general reader of fictions. In one word, this work is sufficient to create a reputation for one who had it not, and to increase it to one who might have been so happy as previously to possess it. We predict that "*The Puritan's Grave*" will defy the oblivion that is now threatening contemporary works of far greater pretension.

The Black Death, in the Fourteenth Century. From the German of J. F. C. HECKER, M.D. Translated by B. G. BABINGTON, M.D. A. Schloss, Strand.

This is a singular book. It will be read by the reflective with an insatiable curiosity, and remembered with profound awe; and this impression will be the more deep, from the mystical German theory that is endeavoured to be established as the cause of this almost supernatural and dreadful visitation, that covered the face of nearly the whole of the inhabited globe with disfigured and loathsome dead, and affrighted, frantic, and bewailing living. But still, we rise from the perusal of this touching work, with the consolatory assurance that the novel and physical state of the human race has improved, and is still rapidly improving, over almost every part of the world. We think that the Black Death itself has died. A cholera, an influenza, a sickly spring, or a feverish autumn, at intervals we shall be liable to; but such a doing to death in masses, as is described in the work we are now noticing, we believe and trust, under Providence, will never more be inflicted upon us. This book must be generally read for the sake of the high talent displayed by the translator; and still more so, on account of the tremendous and awful facts that are so ably recorded. There are some curious and singular fragments at the end of the volume that are highly interesting, as much for the intelligence they convey as for their antiquity. We are convinced that this work will not be ephemeral, and we are sure that it ought to be an appendage to every well appointed library.

Adelaide; a Story of Modern Life. 3 vols. Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, Paternoster-row; Richard Nichols, Wakefield.

This is a very narrative novel. Are we generally understood? No matter. The readers, and we hope there will be many, when they have finished these volumes will understand us very well. We think that we can give, in a few words, a general idea of the work. For novelty of description take this specimen, 'tis of the heroine, and we quote faithfully—"She had large blue eyes, a profusion of auburn hair, and an uncommonly fine complexion." For novelty of incident, this—A rose-bud falls to the ground. "Colonel Algernon immediately snatched it up, pressed it to his lips, and then placed it close to his heart." Originality—"And does Miss Fauconberg look very interesting, and very—very happy, in the character of a *Promise*?" Spirited conversation—The hero—"Miss Fauconberg, I am commissioned by the company at the other end of the room, to request you will have the goodness to come and take a part in the concert." The heroine—"I shall be most happy to obey the flattering wishes of the company." Pathos—"Adelaide burst into tears, and clasping her hands, 'Oh, mama!' cried she, 'you surely cannot intend to compel me to become the wife of a man I can never love!'" Having made these extracts of originalities, we proceed to inform our readers that the novel contains an elopement, a duel, and a villain. That the hero allows himself to labour under the imputation of a murder; that, rather than enter into an explanation, he *selon les règles* exiles himself to the West Indies; and there, neither the climate nor the Gazette can kill him; for, after being reported dead, he returns in ill health of course, and of course finds the heroine no better, but ultimately they are all, with the person who has waded through the three volumes, made happy; and the whole concludes with an emphatic line, acquainting us (as the word "*printer*" is somewhat musty) that the work was from the press of Mr. Nichols, "*typographer*." Indeed, the authoress, for we are convinced these pages are from the hand of a lady, is particularly fortunate, as well in the commencement as in the conclusion of her novel, for the former is graced by a list of subscribers, among whose names are some of the highest and most distinguished of our nobility and gentry; and to their honour we will say, that if they have paid the smallest coin for their copies of this work, their munificence is unbounded, and can only be equalled by their resolution and painful perseverance, if they have read it.

The Wife; a Tale of Mantua. In Five Acts. By JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES. Edward Moxon, Dover Street.

The world in general, and the stage in particular, are much indebted to Mr. Sheridan Knowles. The word genius, is too often prostituted by applying it to designate talent that only rises above mediocrity; but we think, that no such desecration of the epithet will be committed by awarding it to the author of the "*Hunchback*" and the "*Wife*." Even among celestial beings, whose essence is light itself, the human mind believes that there are different degrees of perfection; so is it with the flame of mortal genius. But its intensity and vividness cannot be duly appreciated by times contemporary—posterity will do the office. The play before us is essentially dramatic. The incidents are sufficiently various, without rendering the plot confused; and they are extremely important. This drama, considered as a whole, we venture to pronounce beautiful. It is a stately edifice, built not certainly with the Parian marble, but of much

meaner materials. Were the poet to produce a line, or sentence, or speech, as the builder of antiquity did a single brick, as a specimen of his structure, we should have but a very humble opinion of the "Wife." The principal fault is in the dialectic construction: we have all the characters assuming the same sharp antithetical manner of speaking—no cluster of beautiful lines to be remembered, no brilliant display of poetry to be dwelt on. The little imagery that is exhibited, is not new, and all the similes worn and common-place. Mere verbal criticism we detest; yet we cannot help dwelling with fondness upon verbal beauties. A happy inversion, a delicate turn, a felicitous epithet, are short, yet striking beauties, which we think that we miss in this play. Yet how grand is it as a whole! how cheering, how sublime the faith of the hero in the chastity of the duchess! The action is varied, progressive, and sufficiently rapid to carry the spectator along with breathless interest, yet not so hasty as to deprive the drama of that heroic grandeur in the march of events, so necessary to sustain the dignity of tragedy. We may liken the ensemble of this play to a fire upon the hill-top, and (in reference to the present gloom of dramatic poetry) seen through the darkness of night—a fire whose flame ascends towards heaven, throwing around a fitful glare, and not the less imposing to the eye of the spectator, because all the materials that compose it are not the fragrant woods of Arabia, combined with precious oriental perfumes.

Constance. A Novel. 3 vols. Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

Neither exaggerated praise nor unqualified censure would do justice to this work. It embodies a long tissue of events, told rarely dully, generally pleasantly, and sometimes strikingly. It is a book that may be taken up and laid down at pleasure, and eminently fit to wile away an otherwise unoccupied hour. The reader will find his imagination more tickled than delighted, his heart touched but not moved. The author evidently wanted a plan, and the reader looks in vain for a plot. It is a pleasant, gossiping tale, abounding in shrewd delineations of character, and specimens of very spirited conversations. It wants action and interest, yet has it touches of genuine pathos. It should have been made to terminate at some fifty pages before the conclusion of the second volume. We suppose the orthodox triad could not be dispensed with. This eking out of a work, though sufficiently annoying to the public, is still more detrimental to the fame of the author. That she is a lady of talent, no one who has read the work can deny; that she is a woman of candour, and of a liberal mind, the tone of sentiment throughout these volumes fully evinces—we therefore put this question to her candour, and let her talent help her to an answer if it can, "For what purpose was the interesting and really well-drawn character of Emily introduced, excepting to lengthen the novel?" It is not enough to say, merely "because the character was interesting and well drawn." She is made of too much importance, her pleasing attributes are dwelt upon too long, not to make it necessary for her, in some manner to expedite the plot, and heighten the catastrophe. In our opinion this is a great fault. It is a turning of many pages of good writing into very unprofitable reading, and giving beauty all the disadvantages of a blemish. To use a homely simile, it is as if, when we are posting forward to enjoy an excellent dinner, being somewhat late withal, we were delayed in our road to hear, upon compulsion, a most excellent sermon. With these few disqualifications, we willingly give *Constance* our meed of praise. It will have its day, and will deserve it; but, if the author wishes to be known to posterity, she must learn to arrange her materials, and to condense her subject.

The Family Library. No. XXXVIII. *Lives of the most eminent British Painters and Sculptors.* By ALLAN CUNNINGHAM. Vol. VI. John Murray, Albemarle Street.

How succinctly beautiful is the detail of these lives! A phrase, and we have vividly before us a shade of character;—two or three animated sentences, and the whole man is vividly portrayed. Allan is quite as pictorial with his pen as are the artists whom he celebrates, with their pencils. But how little amiable, after all, are the persons, the delineations of whom are so excellently given to us! Excepting the beauties that they exhibited in their art, how little is there for the mind to dwell on pleasingly! What are the characteristics of those gentlemen? A pompous, yet inane vanity, is at once the most cherished feeling, and the bane, of the personally affected Conway, who would fain swagger down to posterity, not as the inimitable miniature painter, but as the “prince’s friend” forsooth! Northcote seems to have been made up of malignant feelings, the energy of which seems to have lent him impulse instead of genius, and which malignancy seems to have been prevented being intolerable to all, only by his duplicity;—witness his whole conduct with Mr. Hazlitt. As to penuriousness, it was not so much the world’s concern as his own; if he increased its contempt, he found his recompence in his coin: yet, after all, it is a miserable vice in a professed follower of the fine arts. As to ourselves, we liked his paintings as little as we venerated the man. After these, to use a little twaddle, we find the character of Sir George Beaumont “quite refreshing.” With him, the love of the arts was an elevating—a glorious sentiment, and his memory will ever remain honoured in the recollections of his countrymen. And Sir Thomas Lawrence, his courtly shade, we are sure, would startle, were we to omit the title. What shall we say of him—the parasite—the male coquet—without using the language of contempt too strongly? He had redeeming qualities certainly; but they were mostly factitious, and sprang not from the inward man. However, we must forget what we disliked in his character, for he is no longer with us; whilst his pictures and his fame will abide with his country, and throw upon it an unfading lustre. We are almost sorry that Cunningham has been so sincere; but since his well-written work will certainly become an authority and a reference for the public and biographers who will come after him, we must be content with his Shandean love of the naked truth, and trust that the examples he has held forth will make those, who feel themselves to be the heirs of posthumous fame, reflect, that there can be no part of their lives without its moral, no part of their conduct without its consequences, not only to them, but, as it concerns their country’s glory, to their country at large.

The Adventures of Gil Blas de Santillane, from the French of Le Sage. By THOMAS SMOLLET, M.D. Illustrated by George Cruikshank. Vol. I. Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

This forms No. XVI. of the Novellist’s Library, by Thomas Roscoe, and in binding, type, and lettering, is a very handsome volume. We rejoice to see Cruikshank again, where he ought always to be found, in the company of sterling wit, at once receiving from, and reflecting the happiest light upon his gifted associates. The volume opens with a short and apposite notice of the author, Le Sage, and, for a critique on this time-enduring novel, we also refer the reader to the same source. We dare not trust ourselves to speak of this immortal work. The “Laudamus” that we feel inclined to sing would tempt us too far; and, seeing the pile of books that rise before us which we are bound to notice, we feel our-

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selves, in very truth, to be but as a limited writer. We have nothing to say to Dr. Sangrado, who, lance in hand, glares upon us awfully in the frontispiece. We hope, for very long, that none of his tribe will have anything to say to ourselves. The next engraving that we meet with, is Gil Blas attempting to escape from the robber's cave. It is one of the least happy of Cruikshank's performances. We suppose that we have a bad impression; for we see that the negro's form is but ill defined, and the lanthorn that he carries throws forth no rays. The terror expressed in Gil Blas' attitude and countenance are natural enough; the plate tells the story, but no more. In this instance, we are compelled to say that the reader's imagination will assist him more than the artist's has done. Gil Blas, visited by Camilla, is a touch of genuine comedy. The eagerness of the adventuress, the sour look of the disappointed landlord, and the sanctimonious composure of the "faithful Ambrose," are all, in their degree, excellent. O that Ambrose! what would we not give for a portrait of him by Cruikshank! The plate of Gil Blas recovering his ring, is what it ought to be, excepting that we miss the silver candlesticks; and the medical dress fits Gil Blas too well, for we know that the cloak had belonged to Dr. Sangrado, and that it had afforded mirth to Fabricio by hanging about his friend's heels. Gil Blas discovering the feet of a man in Euphrasia's chamber, leaves us nothing to wish for, excepting an oil painting, of moderate dimensions, after this well-conceived engraving. We shall dilate more upon this subject when we see the next number, and, we merely whisper it *en ami* to friend Wilson, that if he wishes to make a good impression upon ourselves, himself should send us better ones.—*Verb. sap. sat.*

Poems. By ALFRED POMFRET. Henry Leggat, 85, Cornhill.

"In this work we observe that the rhymes are deformed throughout, by that imitation, perhaps servile, which is observed to be general in young writers; imitation too, rather of the faults than the beauties of their originals, rather of their sinkings, than of their soarings. The thoughts are too often crude and incoherent, the expressions not unfrequently awkward and inefficient. In one place, he is flimsy, dull, common-place;—in another, turgid, bombastic, and verbose; he mistakes, it may be, in many cases, the childish for the simple—the mawkish for the affecting—the insane and exaggerating for the sublime and exalting. *Here* he substitutes strangeness of diction for novelty of thought; *there* sacrifices truth of sentiment to affectation of style; more than once he has fallen into plagiarisms—though, perhaps, not intentionally; often, into repetitions of ideas and expressions—though certainly, not always *undesignedly*." If we stopped here, we boldly assert we should have made the most *deserved* criticism that ever came from the pen of the reviewer. It is the author's own opinion of his book, expressed in his own preface. Though the *author merits* well that such an impression of his powers should go abroad, his *works* do not. We sicken at such affectation of self-depreciation. It would serve Mr. Pomfret right, to take him at his own (expressed) valuation. But still, in justice to the poems, we must say, they are only *half* as bad as the author affects us to believe them to be; for which dictum he ought to be immeasurably obliged to us, for it is giving him, by his own showing, twice as much merit as he deserves. Indeed, we must confess that some of the attempts are actually good; and, though the best of them are not sublime, yet, in the worst, we perceive something that gives us earnest of great and noble aspirings. But let Alfred Pomfret eschew affectation, for while she is his companion, he will find her clog all his nobler flights; and it will be better for him to exchange the deserved plaudits of fame, for the fulsome and impertinent compliments that pass between his vanity and himself. We will allow to poets pride, but no meaner egotistical feeling.

Lectures on Poetry and General Literature. By JAMES MONTGOMERY. Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Co., Paternoster Row.

This work merits commendation. It teems with excellent instruction for the general reader, gives the poet a faith, and lofty confidence in his sublime art, and lifting us above the dross of this week-day world, shows us other and more soul-enlarging sources of enjoyments, and makes us the more fully appreciate the triumphant distance our reason places the spiritual part of our being above the mere animal. Had there ever been a doubt as to the high degree of excellence of Mr. Montgomery's poetical genius, that doubt would have been triumphantly removed by these, his flights in prose. Seeing the limits which necessarily confine us, it cannot be expected that we should go with the author, *seriatim*, through every subdivision of his work; it will suffice to our views, and we trust to those of our readers, to give an opinion of it as a whole. We therefore say that it is full of eloquence, replete with discrimination, and over-abounding in enthusiasm. He has considered his subject neither as a logomachist or prosodian, but as a poet, and with the inspiration of poetry; and we think that, at times, this elevation of thought has borne him away with a flight too lofty, for the feeble eyes of mere worldlings to trace him distinctly. This has made him see beauties, to the authors themselves unknown; and we confess, that before we could see many of them ourselves, we were forced to look through the splendid halo that Mr. Montgomery had cast before us, ere we could discover that which we were regarding was so luminous or so magnificent. We are sorry for this; for this proving too much, makes us doubt of what before we required no proof to convince us. In fine, makes poetry too vague, and depending more upon the temperament of the reader than upon the genius of the author. But, however, this being able to see more than was meant, is a delicious delusion, and can only be concomitant with great elevation of mind. With this exception that we think we justly take to Mr. Montgomery's overheated imagination, we pronounce his lectures to be elegant, judicious, and inspiring; and we doubt not that they will do as much to establish for him a healthful and enduring reputation, as any poem he has yet written, or perhaps will ever write.

The German Reader; a Selection from the most Popular Writers, with liberal and free Translations, Grammatical and other Notes, for the use of Beginners. By ADOLPHUS BERNAYS, Ph. Dr., Professor of the German Language and Literature in King's College, London. Treutel, Wurtz, and Ritcher, Soho Square.

We do not make pretension to any very extensive knowledge of the German language. We feel sorrow at our ignorance, as we consider it has closed the door to us against much that is grand, entertaining, and instructive. However, we have looked through this work attentively, and employed all the acumen that a long habit of searching into books has given us, and, as far as our opinion is any thing worth, qualified as it is with our previous confession, we recommend this work. We like the arrangement extremely—the interlined translations, and the easy gradations of the lessons, leave us nothing to wish for. We have submitted this book to the inspection of a German friend, and we therefore feel the more assured, that in our approbation the public will not be misled, as his opinion entirely coincides with our own as to its being an excellent elementary work.

Commentaries on Ireland. The Cloncurry Prize Essays. By WILLIAM STANLEY. Richard Milliken and Son, Dublin; J. Ridgway, Piccadilly.

While the anti-unionists are crying aloud for their suicidal measure, and urging on to complete anarchy their already too much distracted country, we implore them, if they can find a moment to pause from their factious labours of agitation, to read, and reflect on, if they are not already lost to all reflection, the facts, and attend to the reasonings that are displayed in this very sensible, yet moderately toned little book. It will then be discovered, that the bitterest enemy that the Irish nation ever had, was the Irish parliament itself. That her boasted independence was the source of her poverty, and that, while her hatred to England might have been somewhat less, the factious malevolence engendered among themselves was infinitely more, and acting upon themselves, infinitely more distressing. Mr. Stanley has well shown the absurdity of a nation complaining of being ground to the very earth by poverty, crying out, as a means of relief, for the expensive machinery of a separate government; and well does he observe in his animated preface—

“The voluntary incorporation of many of the states, at present ruled by separate governments, would remove those evils which are now suffered, in consequence of their political differences; and several states might be governed with no greater expense to the community, than is now attendant on the government of one state. France and Belgium might be governed for the cost of the government of France. Spain and Portugal, for the cost of governing Spain. All Italy, for what Naples costs. Prussia, and all the Northern States of Germany, with Holland and Denmark, for the present national expenses of Prussia. Austria, with central Germany, and Hungary, for the present Austrian expenses.”

In recommending this work to the diligent perusal of all those who have at heart the general interests of the empire, we would not wish it understood, that we agree unconditionally in all that he has laid down. But as it is not our office to write an essay, but merely to express an opinion of a work, we can only repeat, that it deserves the best attention, and we doubt not that it will find the circulation that it so well merits.

The Renegade, and other Poems. By Rev. B. T. H. COLE, A.M. Rector of Warbleton, Sussex. Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co., Paternoster Row.

In this pleasing volume we have the sentiment of poetry highly elaborated into very harmonious verse. This poem may assume a station midway between the chivalrous elegance of Walter Scott, and the impassioned aspirations of Byron, partaking of the beauties of either, yet inferior in excellence to both. The lyrical pieces interspersed between the metrical narrative, are really of a very high order, and prove to the world that some breathings of genuine inspiration still exist amid the tumults of faction and the jarring of interests of the present day. We like the whole book so well, that we will not throw the shade of mere verbal criticism (which delighteth many) over the fair surface of our sincere commendations; but we assure the talented author that there are some trivial emanations which we no doubt shall see in the next edition; for if the *Renegade* does not speedily reach it, we shall think that, in good taste, the public deserve the title affixed to the poem. The minor poems at the end of the volume are deserving perusal; but we do not think them to be of the same degree of excellence with that which precedes them.

Mansfield Park. By JANE AUSTEN. 1 vol. Richard Bentley, New Burlington Street.

This natural, unaffected, and beautifully narrated tale, forms the twenty-seventh number of the standard novels. The selection of this work is in excellent taste. Miss Austen's writings are rising rapidly and deservedly in reputation. They are entitled to the distinction among English novels, of being denominated classics. This re-publishing of the inventions of her penetrating, well-ordered mind, we think, will tend to form a purer taste in the public, in this class of literature. Though Le Sage, in his immortal *Gil Blas*, turns our eyes into our hearts more forcibly, and paints our follies more vividly, yet he does it not more truly and elegantly than Miss Austen. It is a pity that she should sometimes bring her characters so near to perfection. Those characters indeed, we love; they interest us, we rejoice in their joys, and tremble in their anxieties; yet, they throw too much of an air of romance over the whole production, and weaken the effect of the quiet, yet searching satire of the other characters. Almost every person in "*Mansfield Park*" is the head of a class—palpable individuals, by the distinctness of the author's delineation, yet so generalized in the truth of their motives, and the play of their feelings, that we know at once that they are the sons and daughters of nature, and we know it by the involuntary confessions of our own startled hearts. Her works should be studied for something more than amusement. Self-knowledge is the first step to self-correction, and here that knowledge is brought home to us in a thousand gentle ways. Many books may strike us, a few perhaps please us more; but we do not think that there are any of the kind, that, in giving us so much pleasure, can do us so much good, and make us wise to our own happiness, in teaching us how to respect the happiness of others.

Taylor's Useful Geometry, &c., calculated to assist the Beginner, and every one who uses the Rule, the Square, and the Compass. By CHARLES TAYLOR. Sherwood, Gilbert, and Piper, Paternoster-row.

The aim of this little volume not being directed to the elucidation of the enlargements of science, but merely to show the readiest road to utility, it does not aspire to the surveillance of the abstract mathematician. As far as it goes it is excellent; nor could any one work through the series of problems, so clearly exemplified, without becoming a good geometrician. It is sufficient to a state, even wealthy and commercial as our own, to foster in its bosom some fifty profound mathematicians; but it behoves every well-informed and useful member of society to acquire as much mathematical knowledge as this book will so readily and so pleasantly afford him. We wish it well, and have only to regret that there are not more of its very useful class.

A Father's Present to his Son. By the Editor of "*A Mother's Present to her Daughter.*" William Frederick Wakeman, Dublin.

Elegant without gaudiness, and small without being trifling; the beauty of the outside of this little present is but as dross to the moral beauties contained within. This, from a parent, is a more valuable present, than the mines of Golconda, or the pearl-embedded eastern seas, can produce. The jewelled gift reaches the heart through the eye; but this present must touch the heart through the mind; and therefore the giver be the more fondly remembered, and the gift be the more justly venerated.

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Family Classical Library. No. XLI. *Ovid.* Vol. II. A. J. VALPY, M.A., Red Lion Court, Fleet Street.

To meet with varied expressions of approbation the unvarying excellence with which this undertaking is carried on, is really becoming difficult. However, we shall confine ourselves to a nomenclature of the contents of this number, which comprises the continuation of Ovid's *Metamorphoses*, and his *Epistles*, translated by the poets of what some think to be the golden age of our literature. These publications should be looked upon, in some measure, as a national affair, and supported accordingly. We find that we are next to be delighted with the eloquence of Cicero: the appearance of which, just now, will, on many accounts be very apropos. When folks begin to understand what good speeches are, they will perceive that long ones can seldom be good, without being infinitely better than those they have been accustomed either to make or to endure. But, in sober sadness, if we are in future to have our destinies so much influenced by oratory, as some people imagine, it is high time that oratory, upon a classic model, were more fully understood.

The Field Book; or, Sports and Pastimes of the United Kingdom. By the Author of the "Wild Sports of the West." Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

This is a large book, full of sharply-cut and clear wood impressions, and compiled in the manner of a dictionary: as a dictionary we shall then view it; and, as no one can expect us to sit down doggedly, and read a dictionary through, the author and publisher must permit us for once to pass our opinion upon an inspection, instead of a perusal, of their work. We think the book emphatically rustic; it has no business in town; and we hope, for the sake of the booksellers, that there will not be, in a short time, ten copies remaining there. It is a book of reference; for the country squire, the substantial farmer, and the sportsman a complete *vade mecum*. We think there ought to be one in each village—at the principal alehouse for example—to settle disputes between the rosy-cheeked hob-nailed-shod inhabitants, premising always that the doctrines laid down in the work are orthodox, on which subject, from our cursory view, we cannot pronounce.

The Commercial Annual, No. II., for Subscribers only. Second Series of a Caution to Brokers, Merchants, and Manufacturers. By Friends of Commerce. R. Marshall, 12, Rose Street, Lad Lane; Simpkin and Marshall, London; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; Curry and Co., Dublin.

As commerce flourishes, and national prosperity advances, the parasitical vermin that civilization has not yet been able to shake off, seems to increase with an equal rapidity. Swindling is a perfect Proteus: it requires to be watched and to be exposed, though such is the beauty of our laws of libel, that the latter cannot be done without great danger. This danger the present publication boldly encounters, and therefore ought to be as boldly supported. A circulation almost universal would tend much to defend property of all kinds, and to promote it would be, in the sequel, true economy. With this view, we earnestly recommend the work.

Illustrations of Political Economy. No. XVI. *Messrs. Vanderput and Snoek. A Tale.* By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Charles Fox, Paternoster Row.

None have ever more cheerfully paid tribute to Miss Martineau's talents than ourselves. We acknowledge her to be a chaste writer—almost as plain as Cobbett, without his coarseness, and eminently formed to be instructive. Her narrative is concise, and as a writer of didactic tales, she must always preserve a high station. We have said all this before, though in other phrases, yet, because at times we have differed from her in political views, we have had anonymous scurrility forwarded to us, which we despise; and the numbers of her illustrations not sent us continuously, which we cannot understand. Of the tale before us, we can safely say, that it possesses all the good attributes of her usual writings, with nothing, in our view, objectionable in its doctrines. However, we should like to see the principles, the summary of which is placed at the end of her volume, carried a little farther, and perhaps the authoress herself would not be a little surprised at the shape that they would then assume.

Lays and Legends of the Rhine. By J. R. PLANCHE, F.S.A. *With Illustrative Views from Sketches made on the Spot.* Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.

This is a book of many beauties. In it the Rhine gives up to us its fabulous yet heroic lore, and the legend is impressed the more vividly upon our memories by plates very adequate in execution, as to what they represent—sublime views of this tale-encumbered stream. It is a volume for the boudoir, the library, and the drawing-room. Mr. Planche's verse is always correct, generally lyrical; and, at times, as far as his subject will admit, approaching the sublime. If we might presume to hint a defect, it is, that his pieces are mostly too short—in general, a most blessed defect. The author need not to have feared being wearisome, his is the firm footing that stumbles not, and we should have been ready cheerfully to have gone with him a journey twice as long. When he next wanders, let him again use his pencil and his pen, and we are sure that the public will join us in wishing to be once more made the partner of his travels.

A Dictionary of Diet, being a practical Treatise on all pabulary and nutritive Substances used as Food. By J. S. FORSYTH, Surgeon, Author of the "London Medical and Surgical Dictionary," &c. &c. Henry Cremer, Cornhill.

What Ude and L'Almanac des Gourmands are to the gastronome and the lordly epicure, the Dictionary of Diet ought to be to the sensible part of the community at large. Indeed it ought also to be used as a commentary on the former works, that the indulgence of sensuality may not increase the visits of the physician. It is also a valuable household book, and embodies a fund of information, the extent and value of which can be appreciated only by inspection. We are not aware of any similar work being before the public, and we feel at the same time surprised that it was not before attempted, and pleasure that it is now so well accomplished. We need not, after this commendation, be diffuse in our recommendations of the Dictionary to the use of every family.

The Heliotrope; or, Pilgrim in pursuit of Health. Cantos I. and II.
Longman, Rees, Orme, and Co., Paternoster Row.

Every line in this book is written in the language of poetry; every expression is idiomatic of the Muses. Cadences cannot be sweeter, nor verse more polished. The author has dipped his right hand in the waves of the Heliconian fount, and has drawn it forth strengthened, with the waters glittering fresh upon it. He has caught the sweetest echo of the spirit of Poetry, when she sings her most dulcet song in her secluded shades; and yet, though he has done all this, and more than this, we do not think him really, truly, and wholly a poet. As a well nurtured child, brought up entirely and exclusively with the great, fostered upon the bosom of refinement, stimulated by the elegance before him, and undistracted by an example of vulgarity, must infallibly have all the semblance of gentility, though his birth may be ignoble, and his sentiments base; so think we that our author is but a foster child among his virgin mothers; he has caught their tone, their language, their air—he possesses all their attributes—excepting their spirit. The judgment cannot help affirming at every stanza, "How excessively fine!" but the heart remains untouched; so we read on, angry with ourselves that we grow weary over so much beautiful verse. Though the *Heliotrope* may not be the song of the genuine Muse, yet assuredly is it the verse of her twin sister, and that sister so excessively like the heavenly enthraller, that not one in a thousand will discover the difference. We trust that what we have said may be taken in good part: we joyfully confess there are few living who could write better verse, yet we know that there are thousands that feel like us, that this excellent verse is not genuine first-rate poetry. Perhaps no man could make a better metrical translator, as we think no man can be more alive to the beauties of poetry, or more able to convey the impressions that he may take from others, and the next best merit to creating, is the power of estimating beautiful creations.

The Merchant Navy Improved; or a Plan for the Greater Safety of Lives and Property in Steam Vessels, &c. With Explanatory Drawings. By JAMES BALLINGHALL, Manager of the Kirkaldy and London Shipping Company, and Surveyor of Shipping for the Port of Kirkaldy. Mrs. Morrison, 23, Fenchurch Street.

We intend to be brief in our notice of this book, not because we think the subject of any less than of vital importance to the prosperity of the nation; or that the question, as far as Mr. Ballinghall has handled it, is not sufficiently well considered; but that we intend ourselves, at an early opportunity, to devote an article to a full discussion on the subject. Mr. Ballinghall, in the work before us, among much other useful matter, mainly insists upon two things—the necessity of adopting what he terms his percolators, in order to keep the pump-well, and water courses that lead towards it, clear of foreign substances, and the making solid the entire shell of the ship, caulking the ceiling as effectually as the sheathing. There are two objections that apply to the former plan—the expense, and, as far as we see, the impossibility of preventing the percolators themselves being choked up, when the cargo is such that it will threaten that danger to the pump-well; and to the second, the increased draught of water, always an objection in the mercantile navy, and the very great increase of expense. The author's remarks upon the dry rot, and the necessity of excluding all air from the interstices of the timbers, when they are not put in actual contact, no one will dispute. To seamen, ship-owners, and ship-builders, we recommend this work; for even the most experienced and talented among them cannot fail to derive advantage from the perusal, for though it treats of the subject but partially, it treats of it well.

A Letter to the Right Hon. E. J. Stanley, on Immediate Emancipation, and on Compensation. By W. POSTLEWAITE, Esq. W. Richmond, 116, Jermyn Street.

Whilst the minds of the public are fevered by the agitation of the slave question, the energetic and lucid display of facts expressed in this letter to the Secretary of the Colonies, ought to be in the hands of every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country, who is a lover of justice, or a *real* friend to the excited negro himself. This pamphlet is written by one who trembles for his property still less than for the prosperity of his country, but who clearly sees that in this question, individual injustice cannot be perpetrated without involving national calamity; and, as he sees the evils that threaten us clearly, and speaks of them forcibly, his unpretending little work deserves, and we trust will procure, very general attention.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

- History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States, by M. Gonge. 12mo. 8s. 6d.
 Poems, by Alfred Dornett. 12mo. 4s.
 Readings for Sunday Evenings. 8vo. 6s. 6d.
 Service Afloat. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.
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 Scripture History, intended for the Improvement of Young Persons, by E. Miller, 18mo. 4s.
 Continuation of Tales and Romances, by the Author of Waverley. 9 vols. 8vo. 5l. 8s.
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 Baston's Covenant of Grace. 32mo. 2s. 6d.
 Adelaide, a Story of Modern Life. 3 vols. 1l. 4s.
 M'Henry's Spanish Grammar. 12mo. 8s.
 Memoirs of the Duchess D'Abrantes. Vol. V. 14s.
 Eben Erskine, or the Traveller, by J. Galt. 3 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.
 Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, 3rd Series. Vol. XV. The 1st of Session 1833. 8vo. 30s. bds.; 1l. 13s. 6d. half-bound.
 A Supplement to Hogg on the Carnation, 7s.
 The Sunday Library for Young Persons, edited by the Rev. H. Ware. Vol. I. Life of the Saviour. 18mo. 3s. 6d.
 The Nursery Plutarch, by the Authoress of "Charlie Seymour." 18mo. 2s. 6d.
 Ayre's Lectures on the Liturgy. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cloth.
 Narrative of a Residence at the Court of London, from 1817 to 1825, by R. Rush, Esq. American Envoy. 8vo. 14s.

LITERARY NEWS.—WORKS IN PROGRESS.

The Infirmities of Genius, by Mr. Madden, Author of "Travels in Turkey."
 Turkey and its Resources: its Municipal Organization and Free Trade; the State and Prospects of English Commerce in the East, the New Administration of Greece, its Revenue and National Possessions.

June, 1833.—VOL. VII.—NO. XXVI.

H

Delaware, or the Ruined Family, a Novel.

Sir Guy de Lusignan, by Miss Knight.

Kidd's New Picturesque Guide to the Watering Places of Great Britain. Second and last series.

Romances of the Chivalric Ages, illustrating the Manners and Customs of the Middle Ages, embellished with numerous Characteristic Etchings.

Sketches of England, by Baron D'Haussez, Ex-Minister of Marine to Charles X.

A Series of Cruikshank's humorous Illustrations of the Unknown Tongues; or, a Peep at the Religious Impostors of 1832 and 1853.

Captain Owen is preparing a Narrative of the Exploratory Expedition under his command to the Shores of Africa and Arabia, which occupied nine years.

Mr. Atkinson, of Glasgow, has in the press a complete series of the works of the Scottish Poets, with Biographical Notices, after the manner of Dr. Southey and Dr. Aikin's volumes of the Early and more Recent British Poets.

The Taxation of the Empire, its unequal Pressure on the Middle Ranks of Society; and the Necessity for a Revision in the Fiscal and Commercial Policy of the Country. By Montgomery Martin.

A Treatise on Roads, in which the right Principles to be followed are Explained and Illustrated by the Plans, Specifications, and Contracts, made use of by Thomas Telford, Esq., on the Holyhead Road. By Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. 1 vol. 8vo. with plates.

A Treatise on the Construction, Preservation, and Repair of the Violin, and of all other Bow Instruments. By Jacob Augustus Otto, Musical Instrument Maker to the Court of the Arch-Duke of Weimar. Translated from the German, with various Notes and Additions, by Thomas Fardely, Professor of Languages and Music, Leeds. 1 vol. 8vo.

Turner's Annual Tour; or, the River Scenery of Europe, containing 21 Plates, from Drawings, by J. M. W. Turner, Esq. R.A. engraved by the First Artists, under the Superintendence of Mr. Charles Heath; with Literary Illustrations, embodied in the Narrative of a Tour, by Leitch Ritchie, Esq.

On the 1st of July will commence in Monthly Numbers, "The National Gallery of Painting and Sculpture," in the best style of Outline Engraving on Steel, with a Description of each Subject, and a Brief Memoir of the Artist, under the Superintendence of Mr. Valpy. The work will be printed on fine paper in 8vo., and each part will contain on an average 12 engravings, price 2s. 6d.

A Treatise on Astronomy, by Sir John Herschel, will form the 43d Volume of Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, and will be published on the 1st of June.

Dictionary, Practical, Theoretical, and Historical, of Commerce and Commercial Navigation. By J. R. McCulloch, Esq. 1 large vol. 8vo. with maps. A Second and Improved Edition.

Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman's Catalogue of Second-Hand Books for 1833; comprising a fine Collection of Books of Prints, including many of the Galleries; Divinity, and Ecclesiastical History, Foreign and English; Valuable Works in various Foreign Languages, and a useful Collection of Works on Topography, History, Biography, Poetry, Voyages and Travels, &c. &c. &c.

Elements of Musical Composition; comprehending the Rules of Thorough Bass, and the Theory of Tuning. By W. Crotch, Mus. Doc. A New Edition preparing in small 4to.

NEW MUSIC.

The Lover's Bower, a Serenade. By H. R. BISHOP. Poetry by EDMUND SMITH, Esq.

We admire this song exceedingly. It is chaste and tasteful, and quite out of the beaten track—it is full of feeling, and capable of great expression. The accompaniments are elegantly harmonised, and it is altogether a very superior production. It is composed in A flat.

She pass'd us in the merry Dance. Poetry by EDMUND SMITH, Esq.

This is a very pretty thing, in E flat. The accompaniments are prettily arranged, and well adapted to the air. It cannot boast of much originality, but it nevertheless well deserves a place in every collection of the best modern songs—nothing, in fact, by Bishop can be other than good.

Good night! my only Son, good night. A Serenade. By J. A. BARNETT.
The Poetry by EDMUND SMITH, Esq.

Mr. Barnett is famous for serenades. His "Light Guitar" is a beautiful thing, and its companion, the "Wild Guitar," is also very pretty; but the present, although possessing a good deal of originality, and displaying considerable musical talent, is not, we think, quite so well calculated to excite general admiration as many of his numerous former productions. It is, however, infinitely superior to the flood of songs which is now inundating the musical world. It is composed in the key of F.

The Mariner's Welcome Home, a Duet. By J. A. BARNETT. Poetry by J. B. HOLLAND, Esq.

We have often been surprised that musical composers do not publish a greater number of duets. The press teems daily with songs of every kind—but the duet comes to us like angel visits, "few and far between,"—and those few are, for the most part, though exquisitely beautiful, too difficult of execution for ordinary voices. The duet under consideration is, we think, precisely the sort of thing which has been a desideratum amongst the lovers of songs, and we are sure that so delicious a morceau of simplicity and harmony cannot fail of acquiring an extensive sale; and we hope it will be speedily followed by others in the same style. It is composed in B flat.

FINE ARTS.

Royal Academy, Somerset House.

We have, for the last twenty years, heard the same reiteration, that "this exhibition is better than the last." That the very last is somewhat better than the very first, we have no means of either affirming or denying. But that lately there has not been a very marked improvement we affirm unhesitatingly. That this also is the opinion of the Academy, may be more than surmised, from the deprecating quotation that embellishes the title-page of their catalogue. They, the academicians, avowedly ask the public to compare their works with "the common degree of excellence that is usually attained in their particular art." If the public be what an enlightened public ought to be, they will not do so. Civilization produces a high degree of refinement, and refinement in all the arts of social life will not admit of contentment with mediocrity in the pictorial attainments. We have had Reynolds, we have had Lawrence, but we have taken neither for any thing beyond an earnest of some future greater painter. Looking at what the Royal Academy produces to us, we must say, that as a body, our painters do not ascend from the level (a high one we are pleased to own it is) that they have so long held. We must repeat the critique of the Connoisseur, which Goldsmith so archly describes as fitting on all occasions: "the pictures would have been better if the artists would have taken more pains." There is scarcely a picture in the exhibition to which this remark, trite as it is, would not apply. We do not mean pains-taking as to elaborate finish: we allude to cares and attentions of a higher order—the cares of preparation, of study and reflection. No one who has ever toiled through the ostensible undertaking of seeing the exhibition, but must have felt how little occasion there was to furnish the walls of the Academy (and many of the pictures are mere furniture) with at least two-thirds of these hanging proofs of incompetence and pretension that glare upon the disgusted eye of the visitor. Of the 1226 objects on the walls, (the term object is numerously expressive,) not more than four or five hundred receive even a cursory glance. The puerile attempts of the tyro should be kept in the painting-room to be destroyed as fast as they became worthless in the eyes of the young artist himself, and not obtruded upon the public, multiplying infinitely the number of bad pictures, deteriorating the value of the good, and, in some measure, vitiating the taste of the public. The English artists, even the very good ones, work too fast. If they reply, as did the Frenchman to the cardinal, "Il faut vivre," we shall not make use of the cardinal's answer, and say, "We do not see the necessity of it;" but we certainly must say, "Live for a short time a little poorer, that you may afterwards become rich in a sterling and resplendent fame; and when that is achieved, the more ignoble riches will follow." The remarks in which we have here indulged are principally directed against the strong phalanx of mediocrity, the common-place consumers of carmine, the every-day libellers of things that are, and the portrayers of things

that are not, the clod-stamping many, and not the air-cleaving few. First in honour—as yet it would be invidious and too early to say, “as in talents,” stand, the President Shee, with his faces breathing life, and displaying graces, that we think the originals may often want; Calcott with his pencil of truth, who, had he been an Italian, we think would even have surpassed Claude; and Turner, just recovered from his yellow fever, showing us how excellent he can be in the cool, clear tints of nature. Wilkie, always vigorous and true, is getting too grand for us—we admire his present pictures fervently, but we love and admire his earlier ones much more. For what picture that he has lately painted would we exchange his “Village Festival” in the national collection? Westall is painting with renewed vigour, and making his canvas blaze with ideal beauty; and Howard is as poetical and imaginative as ever. Nor, though pressed for space, can we omit Stanfield, that name of promise for the English school of art, who, so young, has already done so much for the fame of his country and his own advancement, and who gives us such an inspiring confidence of ultimately carrying his department of the art so near to perfection. We shall defer to our next number a detached critique upon the various pictures, and content ourselves with a list of the numbers of those pictures before which the spectator may stand with pleasure. 6, 8, 16, 21, 40, 59, 78, 86, 87, 100, 108, 125, 134, 144, 161, 185, 204, 206, 214, 242, 247, 267, 279, 295, 312, 340, 351, 364, 367, 380, 389, 408, 462, 497, 523.

Exhibition of Paintings by the Old Masters. Exeter Hall, Strand. Second Season.

This exhibition being so near the one on which we have been commenting, we cannot refrain from recommending the amateur to look at this collection, and contrast the one with the other. The pictures in one, all glowing in the newness of colour, and brilliant in the yet unsullied and bright tints of the modern school—the other, mellowed down by time, chaste, quiet, and sometimes even faint—painted for the most part with that severity of tone that the artist of the present day dares not condemn, yet cannot imitate. The visitor will find the contrast very striking. In this collection there are some first-rate productions; many that are good, and many that are curious from their great antiquity, and the grotesque subjects which they represent. We may take some opportunity of going into the detail of some of the most remarkable pictures, for they merit it well; it is true, to do so, we might save ourselves some trouble by merely quoting the catalogue, but unfortunately the catalogue is too magniloquent.

Portraits of the Principal Female Characters in the Waverley Novels.

Part VI. Chapman and Hall, Strand; Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; J. Cumming, Dublin; Ritnor and Garpil, Paris; Wardle, Philadelphia.

Our title shows to how many capital cities this meritorious publication has extended itself. The first plate is that of “Alice Du,” which has all the grace and delicacy that so peculiarly distinguished the artist Chalon, R. A.; and all the beauty of the distinguished engraver, H. Robinson. The “White Lady” we have noticed before, which is also the case with the portrait entitled “Green Mantle.” “Lady Augusta” is not exactly a favourite of ours, though she possesses many beauties. Even where all are beautiful, still some must have the pre-eminence, and a selection of preference does not imply disparagement to those not preferred. Thus, in the present instance, though we like “Green Mantle” the best, yet it would be a difficult matter to convince another person that we had any reason for saying that we liked “Lady Augusta” the least.

Oliver Cromwell, 30th January, 1649. Painted by DELAROCHE; engraved by MAIL. Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.

This powerful engraving presents to our view the stern and tyrant republican in no very favourable light. In his intent look upon confined royalty we see no flinchings of remorse—no relentings of pity. The face does not much correspond with the received notions of the features of Cromwell. It is a harsh and somewhat vulgar countenance, but well drawn, and the light falls upon it in the proper places. Altogether it is a plate of great merit, a sort of Rembrandt in black and white, a remarkable proof of what talent can create out of, apparently, inadequate materials—and the recollections this engraving affords us, after looking upon it intently, are, that we have seen a pictorial resemblance, in which the absence of colour will not be remembered.

—18000 *Finden's Gallery of the Graces.* Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.

Part V. contains the Lady Adeline, engraved, and sweetly too, by H. Robinson, after Chalon, R.A. This face is not beautifully featured, yet, as a whole, it fully conveys the impression that Miss Landon's verses shadow forth. The look and attitude are regal, and the pride that shines forth so becomingly is not that of assumption, but of nature. The eyes are excellently drawn, and justice has been fully done to the original by the delicate touching in of the engraver. Plate XIV. represents Lord Byron's Medora. It is a striking specimen of judicious management of light and shadow, and softness of general effect. The expression of the countenance does not attain the elevation necessary to fulfil the idea of the poet, and, either some minute accident has slurred the impression before us in the left-hand corner of the mouth, or it is heavily engraved. In engravings of such exquisite finish as these, the least defect stands out vividly. We next name Aurora, the original furnished by Barry Cornwall's glowing imagination. We do not think that this portrait will so well please the general eye as the two preceding. We have regularity of features that does not convey the expression of beauty, and the costume is not, to our perceptions, graceful. We only remark upon what is before us, and know no more than the publication is pleased to divulge, but we surmise that most of these countenances are drawings from actual life. If such be the case, only the most beautiful models should be chosen, and the reputation of this excellent and spirited work should not be endangered by paying an ill-advised compliment to some self-estimated beauty. We thus speak frankly, as we are truly anxious that an undertaking so well sustained, and considering its objects, almost national, should be in all things, as near excellence as human effort can make it.

Historical Illustrations of the Prose and Poetical Works of Walter Scott.

From Paintings by various Artists. Charles Tilt, Fleet Street.

Part I.

This is another excellently conceived undertaking, and begins extremely well. The engravings are in outline, and delicately marked. We have no time to go into the detail of each plate, but must content ourselves with saying that they are all well performed, and when bound up with the novels will form suitable and elegant illustrations. The price (one shilling) is moderate in the extreme. We hope that talent is no where made to suffer by this liberality to the public.

No. I. of A Series of Heads, after the Antique, illustrative of the ideal beauty of the Greeks. On stone, by B. R. GREEN. G. Rowney and Co., Rathbone Place.

These heads, lithographed in a clear style, and very correctly drawn, are well calculated to meet the views of the publishers, as they are intended to be "a drawing-book for advanced pupils." Indeed, they form a very necessary step before attempting to design from the casts. We approve of the idea, and much like the execution. An early study of the antique, and a familiarity with the sublime though severe beauties of the ancients, is the best initiation for the young artist. To him and the lovers of the fine arts, and to the public generally, we recommend a favourable and deserved notice of his undertaking, which we hope will have a prosperous issue.

Landscape Illustrations from the Works of Sir Walter Scott. Part XVIII.

Chapman and Hall, 186, Strand; Moon, Boys, and Graves, Pall Mall, &c.

This number, with the exception of the first engraving, which is not exactly to our taste, is fully equal to any of the preceding ones, which have already so much gratified the public. The "White Lady" is certainly engraved most opaquely: of course we shall be told that this opacity is to represent the mist that surrounds the spectre, but it is more the mist of a smoky London fog than the brilliant halo that would arise from a sparkling fountain. Neither do we like the contour of the face, nor the expression; but lest we should be thought to be more cynical than critical, we will pass on to the "Green Mantle," which we find to be the opposite in all we found to blame in the former, and far beyond it in all that we might have praised. This face is open, frank, with a sunny brow, and a repose like that of a radiant noon day, where all is bright, and still, and lively. 'Tis a beautiful plate, and the graver has well emulated the pencil. "Liverpool" is well delineated; the sea and clouds show the impress of a master's hand. The plate of the "tower" is stiff in its effect, the sky being particularly hard—whilst the "city of Tours" has a romantic appearance, is excellently drawn, and equally well engraved. Altogether we like the number much.

LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, May 10.—After a few introductory remarks on the rapid progress of electrical science within these few years, Dr. Ritchie, in the last lecture, proceeded to the development of the subject of electro-magnetism and magneto-electricity. In examining the principles of the common galvanometer, he showed that its indications could not be relied on; and consequently many points which had been considered as well established were entirely groundless. He showed that his *torsion galvanometer* (vide *Philosophical Transactions*) was the only instrument which gave accurate results, and that the laws of the conducting powers of metals, investigated by Sir H. Davy, M. Becqueret, and others, were without foundation. In the second part of the lecture he examined some curious properties of electro-magnets, which he had lately discovered, and exhibited the continued rotation of a temporary magnet round its centre by the action of permanent magnets. The mode of effecting this consists in suddenly changing the poles of the temporary magnet, and thus, at the proper moment, converting attraction into repulsion. In the third division of the lecture a mode of obtaining an almost continuous current of electricity from common magnets was explained, and the apparatus exhibited. Dr. Ritchie remarked, that the plan now exhibited had been devised, and the apparatus partly constructed, more than nine months since; but that the laborious duties of his situation prevented him from completing it till lately. The instrument consists of a series of soft iron cylinders, having ribands of copper surrounding them, as in his mode of detonating oxygen and hydrogen. These cylinders are made to revolve rapidly opposite the poles, so that before one current ceases to exist, the other is beginning to be formed. By a peculiar arrangement of the apparatus, Dr. Ritchie has succeeded in obtaining a series of sparks from the common magnet, forming a complete circle, which appears in the dark like a circle studded with the finest diamonds, producing a very pleasing effect.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, May 14.—Observations were read on a new genus of *Picidae*, by Mr. Gould. To this form he gave the name of *dendrochetta*. It comprehends the *Pica vagabunda*, and several allied species; one of which he introduced for the first time to science. Mr. Bennett on an example of the genus *Lagotis*, which recently died in the gardens of the Society, and into the history of which he went at some length. The animal is the long-eared *viscachio* of South America. Mr. Bennett also made some observations on the bony palate of fishes, and on that fossil palate recently received from Madagascar. The lecture which followed the second meeting was on the class *Porifera*, embracing the corals and *madrepores*. The general character of these animals, low in the scale of animated beings, was entered into, and also the forms and structure of their horny and calcareous secretions,—secretions covering rocks, and tending to form islands in the calm waters of the Pacific Sea. The true nature of the fleshy body, its vital properties, its organs, its mode of reproduction by *gemmales*, were minutely detailed. The general zoological divisions were next pointed out, and a sketch given of the part these creatures are destined to act in the great machinery of the universe.

ROYAL SOCIETY, May 17.—H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex in the chair. A note by Professor Daubeny of Oxford, on a paper by Dr. Davy, relative to the late volcano on the coast of Sicily, was read: the learned professor leans to the belief, that to some chemical process going on at the time, the gas evolved must be attributed. A paper by Dr. Turner, entitled, *Experimental Researches on Anatomic Weights*, was likewise read:—Dr. Turner shows, that the *equivalents* used by British chemists have been adopted on fallacious evidence; he compares them with those of Berzelius, which he considers as coming nearest to the truth: he then details a number of experiments made by himself in ascertaining the equivalents of lead, chlorine, nitrate of silver, nitrogen, &c.; and compares his results with the equivalents fixed in Dr. Thomson's recently published work on chemistry. He finds that he nearly agrees with Berzelius,—not so Thomson, according to whom the equivalent of

Silver is	110	Berzelius	108
Barium	70	68
Mercury	200	202

and so on. In fact, there are as many instances, as in those above, of British chemists recording the equivalents even to minute decimals, while they are in error to the extent of 1.5 or 2.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Kept at Edmonton. Latitude 51° 37' 32" N. Longitude 3° 51" West of Greenwich.

The warmth of the day is observed by means of a Thermometer exposed to the North in the shade, standing about four feet above the surface of the ground. The extreme cold of the night is ascertained by an horizontal self-registering Thermometer in a similar situation. The daily range of the Barometer is known from observations made at intervals of four hours each, from eight in the morning till the same time in the evening. The weather and the direction of the wind are the result of the most frequent observations. The rain is measured every morning at eight o'clock.

1833.	Range of Ther.	Range of Barom.	Prevailing Winds.	Rain in Inches	Prevailing Weather.
April					
23	31-59	30,13-30,10	S.W.		Cloudy, rain at times in the evening.
24	39-57	29,99-29,93	S.W. & N.W.	,025	General cloud, rain at times.
25	41-58	30,01-30,09	S.W.	,025	General cloud, rain in the morning.
26	40-56	30,11-30,06	S.W. & W. b. S.		Except the morning, cloudy.
27	40-62	30,04-29,90	S.W.		Cloudy, rain at times during the day.
28	44-57	29,72-29,66	S.W.	,075	Except the morning, generally clear.
29	34-52	29,62-29,53	S.W.		A heavy shower in the afternoon, accompanied by thunder and lightning.
30	30-53	29,56-29,57	S.W.	,1	Generally clear.
May					
1	37-53	29,58-29,63	S.E. & S. b. W.	,05	Cloudy, raining frequently after noon.
2	43-57	29,60-29,71	S.	,125	General cloud, rain frequent.
3	38-67	29,76-29,80	S.	,1	Cloudy, a few drops of rain in the evening.
4	40-77	29,84-29,98	N.W.		Clear.
5	48-71	30,16-30,29	N.W.		Clear.
6	41-69	30,39-30,46	N.E. & S.E.		Clear.
7	40-68	30,35-30,23	N.E.		Clear.
8	41-69	30,06-29,90	N.W.		Clear.
9	41-71	29,81-29,74	S.E.		Clear, except a shower in the afternoon.
10	44-68	29,84-29,95	S.W.		Generally clear.
11	42-72	30,00-30,07	E. b. S.		Generally clear.
12	43-77	30,08-30,10	S.W.		Generally clear.
13	41-71	30,06-30,01	S.W.		Generally clear.
14	44-72	30,09-30,13	S.		Generally clear.
15	48-81	30,01-29,94	S.E.		Clear.
16	48-79	29,86-29,92	S.W.		Clear.
17	51-80	29,94-30,01	S.E.		Clear.
18	47-73	30,07-30,17	N.W.		Cloudy.
19	41-61	30,19-30,06	S.E.		Generally cloud, frequent and at times heavy rain.
20	40-73	29,96-29,83	S.E.	,575	Generally clear.
21	43-75	30,04-30,12	W.		Generally clear.
22	43-74	30,31 Stat.	N.W.		Generally clear.

The sudden change in the weather which took place on the 3rd, is worthy particular remark; trees which had scarcely burst their buds, where by the 9th in full foliage.

Edmonton.

CHARLES HENRY ADAMS.

NEW PATENTS.

J. Horton, of Taylor's Dock, Birmingham, Boiler Manufacturer, for an improvement in the manufacture of wrought-iron chains, applicable to various purposes. March 23rd, 6 months.

J. Joyce, of South Row, New Road, St. Pancras, Middlesex, Gentleman, for certain improvements in machinery for making nails. Communicated by a foreigner. March 28th, 6 months.

J. White, of the Town of Southampton, Engineer and Iron-founder, for certain improvements in machinery to be worked by steam or other power, applicable to raising water, and to other purposes. March 28th, 6 months.

C. Terry, of Shoe Lane, in the City of London, Merchant, for improvements in producing leather from hides and skins. March 28th, 6 months.

J. O. Newell Rutter, of Lymington, Southampton, Wine Merchant, for an improved process for generating heat, applicable to the heating of boilers and retorts, and to other purposes for which heat is required. March 30th, 6 months.

W. Shilton, of Birmingham, Warwick, Machinist, for an improved apparatus or machine for cutting files and rasps. April 3rd, 6 months.

E. Boys, jun. of Rochester, Kent, Gentleman, for a machine or apparatus for preventing accidents with carriages in descending hills, or in other perilous situations. April 4th, 6 months.

G. Rodgers, of Sheffield, York, Merchant, and J. Tatam, of Hilton, Derby, Gardener, for an improved button. April 4th, 6 months.

J. Gibbs, of the Kent Road, Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in the means, apparatus, and machinery for exhibiting scenery paintings, or certain descriptions of pictures. April 4th, 6 months.

J. Ericsson, of Albany Street, Regent's Park, Middlesex, Civil Engineer, for an engine for producing motive power, whereby a greater quantity of power is obtained from a given quantity of fuel than heretofore. April 4th, 6 months.

C. M. H. Molinard, of Bury Street, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, Merchant, for certain improvements in looms or machinery for weaving fabrics. Communicated by a foreigner. April 9th, 6 months.

G. Washington Wildes, of Coleman Street, in the City of London, Merchant, for certain improvements in machinery for cutting marble and other stones, and cutting or forming mouldings in grooves thereon. April 15th, 6 months.

J. Smith, Jun., and F. Smith, both of Radford, near Nottingham, Mechanics, for certain improvements in certain machinery for manufacturing lace commonly called bobbin-net lace.—April 15th, 6 months.

COMMERCIAL AND MONEY MARKET REPORT.

The commercial relations of the country have been materially operated upon by the agitation of the West India question. It involves the export of £6,000,000 of manufactured goods, besides large exports of herrings, provisions, wines, and other merchandize, so that it is not possible for a question of such vast importance to be fundamentally discussed without an immense sensation being excited in the commercial world. The manufacturing interest has already been deeply affected by it. The spring orders for goods were not succeeded to such an extent by others for a later period of the year as was expected, and the suspension of the demand for the West Indies was consequently more seriously felt; for as soon as the scheme of Negro Emancipation was promulgated, West India houses limited their orders, and as a proof to what an extent that limitation went, we will only mention two instances within our own knowledge. Two vessels were waiting for stores for the islands to be freighted by two leading West India houses. The one has returned in ballast, and the other with one-third of her usual cargo. This fact will prove how far the national trade will feel any alteration in colonial policy. Circumstances may render that policy necessary. The commerce of the country may subsequently revive as regards colonial demand; we are here only stating the fact as it is, that at present mercantile and manufacturing enterprise are severely depressed by the present agitation of the West India question. Every commercial market has been affected by it, and in Mincing Lane business for the most part has been suspended since our last report. Holders of produce have been disinclined to sell, because they have imagined that the agitation that would arise from the change of policy in the colonies would interfere with regular business, and that the supplies would consequently be short, and prices higher. The only transactions that have occurred within the last fortnight have been to supply the positive demand of retail dealers whose stocks were run out, and they have taken place at an advance in sugar, as compared with the former month, of about 2s. per cwt.; in coffee, of about 3s.; and rum, 1½d. per gallon. Whilst we are writing, we have letters before us from cotton and wool brokers, which state that these markets are greatly depressed by the present position of the West India colonies.

THE MONEY MARKET.—For the last fortnight there has been a disposition in English securities to advance, but it has arisen entirely from operations in the House. The account-day was on the 22d, when a scarcity of stock was apparent, which tended to advance Consols. The preliminary settlement of the Dutch question has also had a favourable effect upon them, and the market, notwithstanding many circumstances connected with politics bear a gloomy aspect, is very firm. In foreign stocks business has been upon a narrow scale. Mexican bonds have recovered from their late decline, and Portuguese are in partial demand. Northern stocks are also firm in value, but the inquiries for them have been very limited.

PRICES OF THE PUBLIC FUNDS,
On Friday, 24th of May.

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock, 194 half, 5 half.—India Do., 229 30.—Reduced, 87 quarter.—Consols, 88 seven-eighths, 89.—Do. for Account, 89 one-eighth, half.—Three and a Half Per Cents, 94 quarter, three-eighths.—New Three and a Half Do., 95 half, five-eighths.—Four Per Cents, 102 one-eighth, one-quarter.—Exchequer Bills, 50, 1.—India Bonds, 30, 1.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Belgian Bonds, 87 three-quarters, 8 quarter.—Brazil, 65 half, three-quarters.—Chilian, 20, 1.—Columbian, 17 half, three-quarters.—Dutch, 47 three-eighths, five-eighths.—Danish, 73 half.—Greek, 35 half, 6 half.—Mexican, 34 half, 5.—Portuguese, 55, 6.—Russian, 103 half, three-quarters.—Spanish, 19 one-eighth, one-quarter.

BANKRUPTS.

FROM APRIL 23, TO MAY 18, 1833, INCLUSIVE.

April 23.—N. Pyne, Soho Wharf, Paddington, coal merchant.—J. Duff, Manor House, East India Dock Road, victualler.—J. Anderson, Three Kingdoms, Harp Lane, licensed victualler.—T. Wood, Cheltenham, upholsterer.—R. Whittard, Cheltenham, hatter.—C. Norcliffe, Liscard, Cheshire, hotel keeper.

April 26.—J. Crawley, Oxford Street, linen-draper.—T. Arber, Horseferry Road, builder.—H. Newall, St. John's Wood Terrace, jeweller.—J. S. Digand, Goswell Street Road, jeweller.—J. B. Courthorpe, Regent Street, painter.—J. Gilbert, Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire, farmer.—J. Millengen, Wells Street, Hackney Road, jeweller.—H. Newark and J. Toms, Wood Street, ribband manufacturers.

April 30.—J. F. Taylor, Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate Street, wine merchant.—J. M. Roberts, Villiers Street, Strand, copper-plate printer.—E. Burton and J. T. Winterbottom, Manchester, wine merchants.—A. Norton, Bulstrode Street, Manchester Square, cabinet maker.—T. and W. Millington, York, carriers.—D. Marfleet, Whitechapel Road, draper.—W. Badger, Merthyr Tydvil, general shopkeeper.

May 3.—G. B. Johnson, High Street, Wapping, corn merchant.—J. C. Pelham, Shad Thames, wharfinger.—W. G. Stubbley, Castle Street, Southwark, hat manufacturer.—H. Peacock, Leather Lane, dealer in potatoes.—F. Cates, Brydges Street, hotel keeper.—W. Moors, Ludworth, Derbyshire, cotton manufacturer.—E. Badger, Merthyr Tydvil, carrier.—P. Massey, Longsight, Manchester, coach proprietor.—J. Robinson, Cockermouth, Cumberland, woollen manufacturer.

May 7.—J. Saunders, Abergavenny, nursery and seedsman.—W. Dickinson, Ewer Street, Southwark, plaister manufacturer.—W. Lee, Henrietta Street, commission agent.—R. Jones, Bridge Street, Southwark, hat leather and lining cutter.—T. Routledge, Shrewsbury, scrivener.

—T. Radcliffe, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-spinner.—J. Marston, Market Rasen, Lincolnshire, surgeon.—E. Robert, Tyney Coed, Carnarvonshire, pig-drover.—S. and J. Martin, Cheltenham, silversmiths.—W. Atwood, Lewes, Sussex, watchmaker.—W. Bridge, jun. and J. Standring, Manchester, timber merchants.

May 10.—G. Hunter, Bury Street, St. James's, wine merchant.—W. Thirkell, Canal Brewery, Neate Street, Surrey, brewer.—J. Quarterman, Wanstead, Essex, coach builder.—W. Tolley, Richmond, Surrey, saddler.—W. Barton, Newington Causeway, cabinet maker.—S. Coleman, Tottenham, nurserywoman.—J. S. Heywood, and W. C. Harrison, Greenwich, grocers.—A. Davies, Toll End, Staffordshire, iron founder.—J. and W. Shilston, Plymouth, Devonshire, ship builders.—S. Stocker, Bristol, victualler.—G. Ryland, Birmingham, drysalter.—S. Schofield, Oldham, Lancashire, grocer.—J. C. Dunn, Chatteris, Isle of Ely, Cambridgeshire, common brewer.—S. Spafford, Salford, Manchester, corn miller.

May 14.—W. Carr, Bartholomew Place, Bartholomew Close, timber merchant.—J. Grocock, Woolwich, currier.—J. Greenacre, Old Kent Road, grocer.—B. Verrinder, Davies Street, Berkeley Square, coal merchant.—J. Drew, Manchester, auctioneer.—R. Cotton and J. Keam, Oreston, Devonshire, quarrymen.

May 17.—G. Liversidge, Great Dover Street, Southwark, coachmaker.—P. Barratt, New Bond Street, jeweller.—H. Dean, Fore Street, Cripplegate, cheesemonger.—J. Rimmer, Liverpool, ironmonger.—T. Ransford, Bristol, hat manufacturer.—W. H. Ross, Oldham, Lancashire, druggist.—J. and G. Jones, Tywyn, Carnarvonshire, cattle dealers.—E. Bell, Cambridge, grocer.—J. T. Parker, Cambridge, broker.—J. C. Platt, Sheffield, printer.—I. Hartley, Emley Park, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturer.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL JOURNAL.—JUNE 1, 1833.

HOUSE OF LORDS, April 22.—Lord Radnor moved the second reading of Stafford Witness Indemnity Bill.—Lord Wynford declared that information was wanting on the subject. He moved that "the second reading be postponed, and the matter referred to a secret committee to inquire as to the bribery, and to report what persons it might be proper to indemnify"—The Lord Chancellor reminded the learned Lord that Stafford had been notorious for bribery long before the late measure of reform. He suggested that the debate on the second reading should be adjourned for a few days.

April 23.—Their Lordships were chiefly occupied with the presentation of petitions for the better observance of the Sabbath; against negro slavery; against beer shops; and for the establishment of live cattle markets and contiguous abattoirs in the outskirts of the city.

April 25.—Lord Lyndhurst presented petitions against the 19th clause of the June, 1833.—VOL. VII.—NO. XXVI.

Local Jurisdiction Bill, which takes away the jurisdiction of the Judge in Ordinary created by this Bill.

April 26.—The Earl of Aberdeen gave notice that on Tuesday he should call the attention of their Lordships to the expedition directed by France against Algiers, and to the continued occupation of that territory by the French.

April 29.—The Duke of Richmond brought in a bill for the establishment of a labour rate, which was read a first time.—The Juries' (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

April 30.—Earl Fitzwilliam moved for certain returns connected with the operation of the corn laws.

May 1.—Their Lordships were occupied in receiving petitions.

May 2.—The Duke of Wellington presented petitions from certain merchants of Belfast and Edinburgh, praying that compensation to the West India proprietors should accompany any measure for the abolition of negro slavery, and that such abolition should be gradual.

May 3.—Earl Aberdeen complained that the French had not fulfilled their engagement with respect to Algiers. He moved for the production of the diplomatic correspondence on the subject. He also inquired as to the future prospects of our allies the Turks.—Earl Grey had no objection to the production of some papers, but the production of others would be inconvenient. As to the Turkish Empire, the Noble Lord might rest assured that government would never neglect the interests of that empire, but would do everything in their power to promote justice and peace.

May 6.—The Bishop of Bristol presented a petition against the Irish Church Temporalities' Bill, and hoped that the measure would not be passed without the most serious consideration.—The Duke of Sussex presented a petition from the city of London, praying for the adoption of poor-laws for Ireland.

May 7.—The Duke of Sussex presented a petition praying for a revision of the criminal law. It was signed by 5,300 inhabitants of London and its vicinity, several of whom had abstained from prosecuting for robberies committed on them in consequence of the severity of the existing law.

May 8.—Lord Radnor brought up the report of the select committee on the Stafford Bribery Bill, and moved that the adjourned debate on the second reading of the bill be resumed on Friday next. His lordship took that opportunity of stating, that he had fallen into an error on a former occasion when he said that "out of 526 persons who had voted at the last Stafford election, 524 had been paid for their votes." He had since gone through the list, and found that the number paid for their votes was 424 out of 526.—The London and Greenwich Rail Road Bill was brought up from the Commons and read a first time.

May 9.—Their Lordships were principally occupied in receiving petitions on various subjects; after which the Cotton Duties Act went through a committee, and the bill for the reduction of the duty on tiles was read a second time.

May 10.—The Stafford Bribery Bill was read a second time, after some opposition from Lord Lyndhurst, who objected to the precedent of indemnifying witnesses guilty of bribery; and from Lord Wynford, who said there could not be a greater enemy to bribery than he was, and who was anxious that the prime movers of the guilt should not escape by an indemnity.

May 13.—Lord Suffield presented 201 petitions for the abolition of negro slavery.

May 14.—Earl Fitzwilliam brought forward his resolutions on the subject of the corn laws, and spoke at great length in support of them. He was convinced that the interest of the manufacturing population, and the ultimate interest of the proprietor of land, required a final settlement of the question of corn laws; and no settlement could be final but one based on the principles of free trade.—The Earl of Ripon opposed the resolutions at considerable length, contending that they would increase the fluctuations in the price of corn, and dangerously unsettle existing interests.—The Earl of Winchelsea and the Earl of Wicklow also opposed the resolutions, which were negatived without a division.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 19.—Lord Althorp reminded the House of the pledge given by ministers, that they would apply themselves to economize to the utmost of their power in the expenditure of the country. To show how they had redeemed this pledge, he stated that the number of places they had abolished amounted to 1387, the salaries of which were 231,406*l.*; and deducting 38,000*l.* for retired allowances, the sum immediately saved was 192,000*l.* The average of the

salaries of those places was 173*l.* 10*s.* per annum; 506 persons had also been taken from the retired list, and employed by the government, saving their retired allowances to the amount of 28,000*l.* He then adverted to the state of the revenue. The amount of income during 1832 was 46,853,000*l.*; expenditure, 45,366,000*l.*, leaving an excess of income of 1,487,000*l.* In the estimate he had presented last session, he had stated the probable excess at 800,000*l.*; but in consequence principally of the reductions that had taken place in the expenditure during the last year, the excess had amounted to not less than 1,487,000*l.* The deficiency of the preceding year amounted to 1,200,041*l.*, and with the excess of the present year, an actual improvement was made of 2,728,000*l.* The diminution which had been made in the expenditure of last year, amounted to pretty nearly two millions and a half. The whole amount of the revenue would be 46,494,128*l.* He calculated the income for the ensuing year at a lower rate than for the past. The whole expenditure would be 44,922,219*l.* If this were deducted from the estimated income, it would leave a calculated surplus of 1,571,909*l.* One for which great exertions had been made was the malt tax, but its removal was inconsistent with the present state of the revenue. In 1830, the malt duties amounted to 3,813,000*l.*; in 1831, to 3,436,271*l.*; and in 1832, after the duties on beer were taken off, they amounted to 4,459,332*l.*; while in 1833, they amounted to 4,825,125*l.* The tax, it was evident, had not prevented the increase of consumption, and on that ground there was no claim for its reduction. The first tax which he proposed to take off was the duty on Tiles, amounting to 37,000*l.*, and it became necessary after the removal of the duty on Slates. The next tax was that on Advertisements, which now amounted to 150,000*l.* The next tax to be reduced was that on Marine Insurance. The revenue was 220,000*l.*; to which it had been reduced from the sum of 452,000*l.* The reduction of revenue on this head would be about one half, or 100,000*l.* He could not promise to sacrifice the total revenue of 2,594,000*l.* derived from the assessed taxes; he proposed to take the duty off windows in all shops employed as such, or as warerooms. In the case of houses which include shops, warehouses, or storehouses, it is intended that the number of windows appropriated to the shop, warehouse, or storehouse, should be deducted from the number of windows in the house; for instance, in a house containing altogether fifteen windows, five of which are appropriated to the shop or warehouse, then five windows will be deducted from the total number reckoned for the house; so that the house will be considered as having only ten windows. He proposed to remove the duty on taxed-carts, and also the duty on shopmen, warehousemen, storekeepers, and porters; on commercial travellers and hawkers; that on bookkeepers and clerks, and that on stewards, bailiffs, and overseers. The whole of these reductions in the assessed taxes amount to the sum of 244,000*l.*

The taxes to be repealed are—

On tiles	£37,000
On advertisements, which at present are for every insertion 3 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> —to be reduced to 2 <i>s.</i> for the first insertion, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> for the second, and 1 <i>s.</i> for the third and every subsequent insertion.	
The whole duty is now 150,000 <i>l.</i> , the proposed reduction is equal to one-half	75,000
On marine insurance—foreign trade, where premium is under 15 <i>s.</i> , duty reduced from 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ; where under 30 <i>s.</i> and above 15 <i>s.</i> , duty reduced to 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ; and above, the present duty to be continued	100,000
Assessed taxes—reduction of duty on all shop windows, and deduction from house duty in proportion to reduction of window duty	£100,000
On taxed carts	30,000
Duty on shopmen, warehousemen, shopkeepers, and porters	45,000
On commercial travellers and hawkers	4,500
On stewards, bailiffs, &c.	9,500
In all	244,000
Portion of duty on raw cottons imported in 1831	300,000
Reduction of one-half duty on soap	300,000
Probable diminution of revenue	1,056,000
As the estimated surplus for the year ending 1834, is	1,572,000
After deducting the taxes repealed	1,056,000
There will be a surplus of revenue of	£516,000

After some conversation, the resolution abolishing the duty on tiles was agreed to.

April 22.—Mr. M. Attwood brought forward his promised motion on the Monetary System and General Distress. After dwelling upon the distress of the shipping and commercial interests, the Hon. Member concluded by moving, "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of general distress, difficulties, and embarrassments, which now pressed on the various orders of the community; how far they were the results of the operations of the monetary system; and to consider the effect produced by that system on the agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests of the country, and on the industry of the people."—Lord Althorp fully admitted the importance of the question, which he said was no less than whether the House was prepared to stand by the system on which all the contracts of the country depended, or whether they were prepared to adopt a course of confiscation and robbery? As he thought it highly desirable that the House should come to some decision on this subject, he would propose an amendment—"That it is the opinion of the House, that any alteration of the monetary system of the country, which would have the effect of lowering the standard of value, would be highly inexpedient."—Mr. Cobbett would vote for going into the Committee, but only for the purpose of inquiring into the distresses of the people. The people wanted no paper money, they only wanted justice and a reduction of the taxes to the standard of 1792.—Mr. Richards supported Mr. Attwood's motion.—Mr. Foster opposed it.—Mr. P. Thomson entered into elaborate calculations to show from the rate of wages, the prices of provisions, and other commodities, and the number of the population at different periods throughout various parts of the country, that the condition of the people, so far from having deteriorated, had been considerably improved; that they were better fed, better clothed, better lodged, and possessed a greater command over the conveniences of life than they did previous to 1819. He strongly condemned any depreciation of the currency as in the highest degree impolitic and unjust.—On the motion of Sir H. Willoughby the debate was adjourned to Tuesday.

April 23.—Sir H. Willoughby resumed the adjourned debate. He supported the motion for inquiry; and thought it very desirable to inquire whether silver would not be the standard of value most convenient to the state of this country. Silver as a standard would afford a greater scope for paper money, and would thus enable them to give to the currency that sort of expansion which was so exceedingly desirable.—Mr. Clay opposed the motion, and maintained that there was no ground for declaring that Peel's bill had reduced, to any serious extent, the amount of the circulating medium; and therefore that the changes in prices could not have been produced by the measure for restoring a metallic currency.—Mr. Alexander Baring declared that if the wisdom of the Reformed Parliament should induce them to adopt the motion, it would lead to a system of government fit only for savages in the darkest state of intellect, and in the utmost degree removed from civilization or any of its concomitants.—Sir R. Peel said that he agreed with some of the observations of the Hon. Member, (Mr. Baring,) but that the latter part of his speech excited considerable doubt and apprehension in his mind. The re-issue of one and two-pound notes would cause the gold circulation entirely to disappear, as it had in a similar case been seen to do in Scotland, in Ireland, and in America. Such a measure might lead to an increase of prices—a fictitious stimulus to trade, but this could only last a few months, at the end of which time the gold in the country would not be adequate to supply the demand, and then would ensue the sudden contraction of all banks and circulation, and this would be followed by that stagnation of all commerce and trade which nothing but a metallic currency could prevent. Rather than appoint the Committee to alter the currency, it would be far better to dissolve themselves.—Colonel Torrens moved an adjournment of the debate, which was resisted by Lord Althorp.—The House divided—Against the adjournment, 318; for the adjournment, 98; majority, 220.—Colonel Torrens commenced addressing the House, but on understanding that the debate should terminate on Wednesday, it was finally adjourned to that day.

April 24.—Mr. Pryme moved for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Protestant dissenters, called Separatists, to give their solemn affirmation, instead of taking oaths, which were repugnant to their consciences.—Mr. Cobbett said that this Bill would take another screw out of the fabric of the constitution, by which its stability would be materially impaired.—Mr. Hume hoped he should see the time when civil rights would be altogether unaffected by religious opinions.—Colonel Torrens resumed the adjourned debate on the Monetary System and General Distress. He declared himself to be decidedly against any depreciation of the standard value, but

in favour of an inquiry into our system of banking and paper issues, which system was most defective. As he sought not to depress the standard of value, he considered both propositions to be compatible, and was ready to vote for both.---Mr. Stewart supported the motion.---Mr. Strutt considered that the statements of distress were greatly exaggerated. The continued, or rather the increased employment of capital in our various manufactures convinced him, that although the present period was not one of peculiar prosperity, neither was it one of peculiar depression.---Mr. Robinson wished the amendment of the Noble Lord to be affirmed, and afterwards to go into the inquiry proposed by the Hon. Member for Whitehaven.---Sir H. Parnell said it was clear that the real object of the motion was depreciation; it was to require that the sovereign which now passed for 20s. should hereafter pass for 25s. He concluded by declaring that he knew of no greater calamity that could befall this country than making any alteration in the long-established standard of the value of its money.---Mr. Lambert supported the motion.---Mr. Walter opposed the motion, contending that the fall of prices had resulted from the competition of Europe since the war, and from the improvements in machinery: not from the state of the currency.---Sir C. Burrell was favourable to an inquiry into our monetary system, with a view to the extension of a convertible paper currency.---Mr. Morison deprecated any tampering with the currency.---Sir J. Wrottesley supported the motion.---Mr. John Smith opposed it.---Mr. M. Attwood replied at considerable length, after which the House divided, when there appeared:---For the original motion, 139; against it, 331; majority against Mr. Attwood's motion, 192.---Lord Althorp's amendment was then put as a substantive motion; upon which Mr. Attwood moved an amendment, "That a select committee be appointed, having regard to the subject of that motion, to inquire into the general distress of the industrious classes, and suggest some effectual measure of relief." The amendment was resisted by Lord Althorp, Sir R. Peel, and others, on the ground that it had better be brought forward as a distinct motion and on a separate day.---Lord Sturmont moved an adjournment of the debate, which was, however, subsequently withdrawn.---The House divided on the amendment moved by Mr. Attwood, as an appendage to Lord Althorp's amendment to his motion, when the numbers were---Ayes, 134; noes, 271; majority against Mr. Attwood's amendment, 137. The House then divided on Lord Althorp's original amendment, "That any alteration in the monetary system of the country which would have the effect of lowering the standard of value would be highly inexpedient and dangerous," when there appeared---For the motion, 304; against it, 49; majority in favour of Lord Althorp's motion, 255.

April 25.---Mr. Slaney moved for leave to bring in a bill to enable manufacturers and mechanics to ensure themselves against temporary want of employment by giving them facilities for creating a safe joint fund, vested in the public funds, or other approved and available security.---Leave was given to bring in the bill.---Mr. Grote brought forward the motion of which he had given notice respecting the method of taking the votes at elections for Members of Parliament.---Sir W. Ingilby seconded the motion.---The Earl of Darlington opposed it as an ebullition of the restless spirit of the times evolved from the lower classes.---Mr. W. Petre opposed the motion, urging the importance of publicity to ensure the responsibility of the voter.---Mr. Tayleure supported the motion.---Mr. F. Baring denied that such extensive corruption existed as to justify the change proposed; and contended that the Ballot would not prevent intimidation, for the landlord who was inclined to compel his tenant to vote as he pleased, would, when he became suspicious of the mode in which the tenant would vote, get rid of the possibility of his tenant's voting against him, by insisting that he should not vote at all.---Dr. Lushington supported the motion.---Sir G. Philips opposed it.---Major Fancourt spoke at considerable length against the motion, defending the influence at present exercised by landlords and employers.---Lord Althorp said he had formerly expressed himself in favour of it, and voted for the adoption of the Ballot; but he had never considered it a *sine qua non* of good government. He now resisted the motion, on the ground of an implied engagement during the discussions on the Reform Bill, that the efficacy of that measure should be fairly tried before further change was sought in the representative system.---Mr. Cobbett and Mr. O'Connell supported the motion.---Sir R. Peel opposed it.---Mr. C. Berkeley said that he had known forty-five voters thrown out of employment in consequence of having voted according to their conscience. Till there was a Ballot there could be no true representation.---Mr. Grote briefly replied, and the House divided:---Noes, 211; ayes, 106; majority against the motion, 105.

April 26.—The Marquis of Chandos moved a resolution (on the question of Supply), that in any reduction of taxation the interests of the agriculturists should be duly considered.—Lord Althorp resisted the motion, and maintained that the revenue could not be safely reduced further than he had already proposed.—After some discussion the House divided. There were in favour of the resolution, 90; against it, 118. It was therefore lost by a majority of 28.—Sir W. Ingilby rose to make his promised motion on the subject of the malt duty. He expressed his conviction that a diminution, if not a total repeal, would be a great relief to the whole country. He proposed, "That the duty on malt be reduced from 20s. 8d. to 10s. per quarter.—Mr. Parrott seconded the motion.—Sir J. Sebright considered himself the representative of the whole country, and not of any particular interest, and would not yield to any mere clamour, which that about the malt duty was. The popular clamours were frequently the most unfounded; such, for example, as that about the assessed taxes, which was paid by the landlords.—Mr. Bennett supported, and Sir George Phillips opposed the motion, as did also Mr. Warburton. The latter Hon. Member said it would transfer the duty not into the pockets of the consumers of beer, but into the hands of the barley growers.—Lord Althorp opposed the motion as an interference with the limited amount of reduction, which alone he would venture to propose.—Mr. Cobbett supported the motion. There was no way of bringing men back to the happy state in which they were fifty years ago but by abolishing this tax.—The House eventually divided on the proposition, and the numbers were, for Sir W. Ingilby's motion, 162; against it, 152; being a majority against the Ministers of 10.

April 29.—There was an immense attendance of members, and great anxiety manifested to hear the course which Ministers intended to pursue in consequence of their defeat on the Malt Tax on Friday night.—Lord Althorp stated that such vote had subjected the government to great embarrassment, and that Ministers felt it desirable to bring the question again before the House, that they might see clearly all the consequences of the proceeding, and come to a decision with their eyes open. With this view he intended to move on Tuesday, as an amendment to Sir John Key's motion for the repeal of the House and Window Taxes, the following resolution:—"That the deficiency of the revenue which would be occasioned by a reduction of the tax on malt to 10s. a quarter, and by the repeal of the taxes on houses and windows, could only be supplied by the substitution of a general tax on property, and would occasion an extensive change in our whole financial system which would at present be inexpedient."

April 30.—A number of petitions were presented for the repeal of the House and Window Taxes, after which Sir John Key brought forward his motion for their repeal. He stated that the present house tax purported to be assessed upon the annual value of all inhabited houses above 10*l.* per annum, upon the following graduated scale:—10*l.* and under 20*l.*, 1*s.* 6*d.* in the pound; 20*l.* and under 40*l.*, 2*s.* 3*d.*; 40*l.* and upwards, 2*s.* 10*d.* When first imposed it amounted, together with the window tax, to only 2*s.*, and thence to 8*s.* on each house, and it had gradually progressed to its present enormous amount. The net amount of the house tax last year was 1,357,041*l.* of which more than one-half was paid by the city of London and its suburbs. He concluded by moving that the house and window taxes be repealed.—Alderman Wood seconded the motion, arguing in favour of the substitution of a property tax.—Lord Althorp admitted the extraordinary nature of the proposition with which he intended to conclude. The Noble Lord, after a long speech, concluded by moving the resolution of which he had given notice.—Mr. Hume supported the original motion. He concluded by declaring his intention to move an amendment in case that of Lord Althorp should be lost, and that his amendment would embody the plan which he had disclosed in his speech.—Mr. G. Heathcote supported the amendment.—Mr. Robinson spoke in favour of a property tax.—Mr. Bennett supported the original motion.—Mr. Cobbett delivered a very long speech for the purpose of showing that the expenses of the government might and ought to be so far reduced as to admit of the abolition of all the taxes now complained of. He dwelt sarcastically upon the manner in which Ministers treated the House, and on the course which the House was about to adopt.—Mr. Rice supported the amendment.—Sir R. Peel supported the amendment. A property tax would encourage immorality, fraud, and perjury, and discourage industry. The tax upon houses and windows was not, in his opinion, a bad tax.—Mr. O'Connell and Sir S. Whalley supported the original motion, contending that such was the distress of the people, of the metropolis more especially, that many of them could not and would not pay the house and window taxes.—Sir F. Burdett did not intend now, as

he had previously intended, to vote for the Hon. Alderman's motion. He should have done so had it come as a substantive motion before the House; but it was not now a question simply for the repeal of the house and window taxes. The question amounted to this---whether the government was or was not to be supported?---The House divided, when there appeared---For the motion, 157; for Lord Althorp's amendment, 355; majority, 198.

May 2.---Mr. Richards brought forward his proposition for the extension of Poor Laws to Ireland.---Lord Althorp moved as an amendment to the motion:---That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he will be graciously pleased to direct a commission to issue, to inquire into the condition of the poorer classes in Ireland, and into the various institutions at present established by law or otherwise in that country for their relief.---The amendment was agreed to.

May 3.---The army estimates, amounting to 3,168,216*l.*, were proposed by Mr. Ellice.---Sir H. Parnell, in the course of the discussion, proposed that recruiting should cease, and thus effect a gradual reduction of the army. The House divided:---For the original motion, 238; for the amendment, 70.

May 6.---Lord Althorp moved the second reading of the Irish Church Reform Bill.---Mr. F. Shaw opposed the Bill, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. The House divided on Mr. Shaw's amendment:---For, 78---Against, 317---Majority, 239. The Bill was read a second time, to be committed on Monday.

May 7.---On the motion of Lord Althorp a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into the state and condition of the woods, forests, and land revenues belonging to the crown, in order to render the same as beneficial and productive as possible.

May 8.---Mr. W. Brougham moved for leave to bring in a Bill to establish a general registry of all deeds relating to real property in England and Wales---the measure formerly introduced by the Solicitor-general, then Mr. Campbell.---Mr. Strickland opposed the measure, which, he said, would take business from the country lawyers, to throw it into the hands of those in London.

May 9.---The Speaker took his seat at four o'clock, but there not being a sufficient attendance of members, the House adjourned.

May 10.---Alderman Thompson called the attention of the House to the Dutch embargo, and moved that an account should be given of all the vessels detained under the Order in Council.---Mr. Young seconded the motion, which was agreed to.

May 13.---The House merely went into Committees *pro forma* on the Irish Church Reform Bill.

May 14.---An immense number of petitions were presented for the abolition of Negro Slavery, after which Mr. Secretary Stanley brought forward the Ministerial proposition on the subject, and then moved the following resolutions:---

1. "That it is the opinion of this Committee, that immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes, as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

2. "That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any Act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any Act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject, nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

3. "That all persons now slaves, be entitled to be registered as apprenticed labourers, and to acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions and for a time to be fixed by Parliament, for their present owners.

4. "That to provide against the risk of loss which proprietors in his Majesty's colonial possessions might sustain by the abolition of slavery, his Majesty be enabled to advance, by way of loan, to be raised from time to time, a sum not exceeding in the whole 15,000,000*l.*, to be repaid in such manner, and at such rate of interest, as shall be prescribed by Parliament.

5. "That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

At the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp agreed to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions till the 30th May, which would be after the Whitsuntide recess.

MEMOIRS OF PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR HENRY HOTHAM, K.C.B.

We are sorry to announce the death of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir. Henry Hotham, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the British squadron in the Mediterranean, in the 57th year of his age. Sir Henry was the youngest son of the second Lord Hotham, and in the early part of the revolutionary war commanded the *Fleche* sloop of war; he was posted in 1795 into the *Mignonne*, and was constantly in active service in that ship, and in the *Dido*, *Blanche*, and *Immortalite* frigates, until the peace of Amiens, being particularly successful in the capture and destruction of several large French privateers. In 1809, in the *Defiance*, he assisted in the destruction of three French frigates, in the *Sable d'Olonne*, and subsequently on the north coast of Spain greatly aided the guerillas and Spanish patriots in resisting the usurpation of the French army, furnishing them with advice, supplies of provisions and ammunition, and the constant assistance of his ship. In 1812, in the *Northumberland*, Sir Henry drove on shore, and destroyed, near the entrance of *L'Orient*, two French frigates and an eighteen-gun brig; and during the American war he was Captain of the Fleet to Admiral Sir J. B. Warren. In 1813 he was nominated Colonel of Marines, and in the following year became flag officer, and on Buonaparte's return from Elba served as such in the Channel fleet. Sir Henry officiated as one of the Lords of the Admiralty from 1818 till 1822; and was appointed to the command, which he held until his death, in March, 1831. Sir Henry married, in 1816, Lady Frances Rous, by whom he had three children.

DR. BABINGTON.

It is with extreme sorrow that we announce the death of Dr. Babington, which took place at his house in Devonshire Street, Portland Place, after an illness of a few days duration. At its commencement, his disease presented the ordinary character of the prevailing epidemic, but in consequence of advanced age, seventy-six, and unremitting professional exertion, it speedily assumed the more alarming form of *Peripneumonia Notha*. By the death of this venerable physician the profession has been deprived of a distinguished ornament, and the public of a kind, liberal, and enlightened practitioner; while the scientific world will have to deplore a man who formed, as it were, the connecting link between the departed and living philosophers of the last half century; for, from Priestly, at whose centenary festival he so lately presided, down to Wollaston and Davy, Dr. Babington was the personal friend and agreeable associate of the most distinguished persons of this country. In truth, his amiable temper, gentle manners, sound judgment, liberal sentiments, and varied information, rendered his society highly acceptable to a class of men whose stern and laborious abstraction occasionally required the soothing repose of friendly intercourse, and the exhilarating relief of enlivening conversation.

Died.—Captain T. Richbell, of the Thames Police Office, at the advanced age of 75.

At Marchmont House, Berwickshire, Sir William Purves Hume Campbell, of Marchmont, Bart., in the 67th year of his age.

In Grosvenor Street, Harriet, Marchioness Dowager of Lothian, in the 53d year of her age.

In Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, Sir Christopher Robinson, Judge of the Admiralty Court, in the 70th year of his age.

In St. James's Square, the Countess de Grey, in her 83d year.

In New Burlington Street, the Right Hon. Lady Harriet Ludlow, sister to the present Earl Ludlow.

At Shoreditch, near Taunton. Capt. Robert Poole, aged 72. He crossed the Equator to and from the Pacific Ocean twenty-two times; passed Cape Horn seventeen times; and sailed once round the globe.

At Bath, aged 73, the Viscountess Lake.

At Mersham Hatch, aged 20, Wyndham, third son of Sir Edward Knatchbull, Bart. M.P.

Married.—At Sutton, Surrey, Sir James S. Lake, Bart., to Anne Maria, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K.C.B.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, the Hon. Felix Tollemache, second son of the late Lord Huntingtower, to Frances Julia, youngest daughter of the late Henry Peters, Esq. of Betchworth Castle, Surrey.

At Clinthead, Langholm, William Bardgett, Esq., of the Old Jewry, London, and of Highbury Terrace, to Jane, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B.

At Falmouth, W. S. Dicken, Esq., to Catherine Lamb, youngest daughter of the late Capt. J. L. Popham.

At the Cathedral Church of Calcutta, by the Lord Bishop, Eliza Emma, only daughter of his Lordship, to the Rev. Josiah Bateman, M.A., of Queen's College, Cambridge, his Lordship's nephew and chaplain.

At St. George's, Hanover Square, Frederick, son of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot, to Jane, third daughter of the late James Perry, Esq.